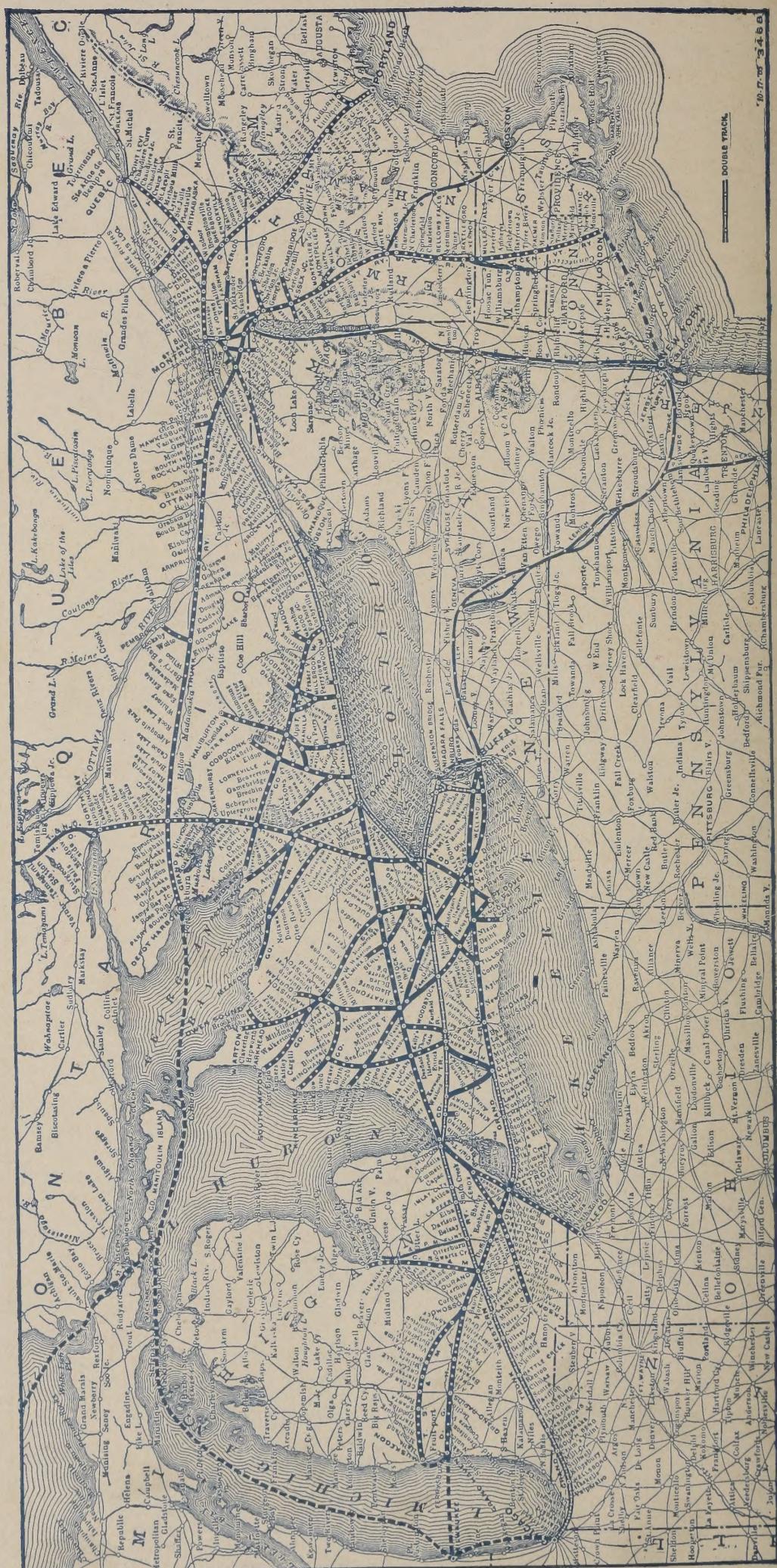


# HAUNTS OF FISH & GAME



ISSUED BY THE PASSENGER DEPARTMENT  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

# Map of the Grand Trunk Railway System and Connections

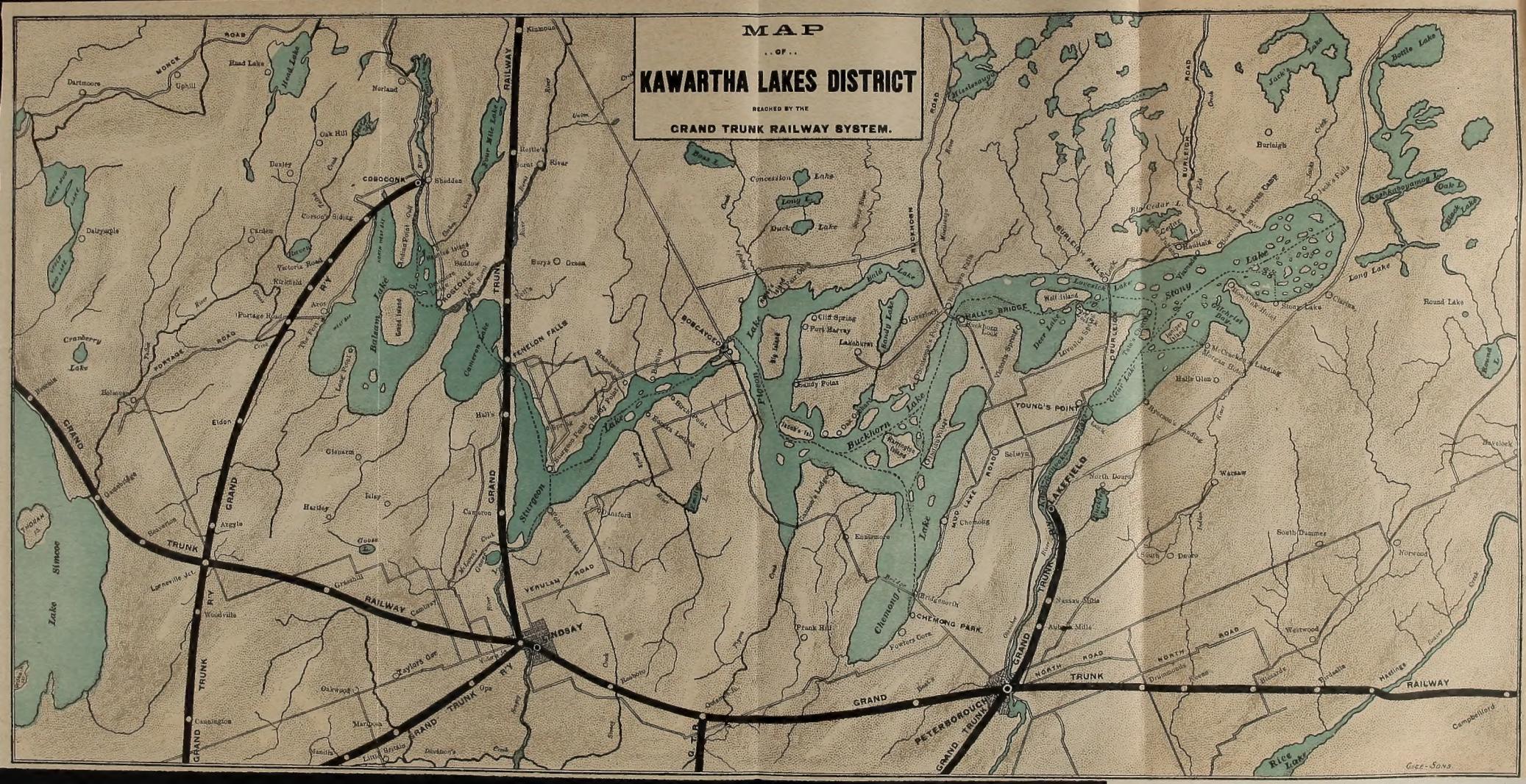




MAP

KAWARTHA LAKES DISTRICT

REACHED BY THE  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.



# **HAUNTS OF FISH AND GAME**

**INCLUDING**

**DIAMOND LAKE**

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**THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS LOCATED IN THE  
HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO**

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**THIRTY THOUSAND ISLANDS OF THE  
GEORGIAN BAY**

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**TEMAGAMI REGION**

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**ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK  
OF ONTARIO**

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**THOUSAND ISLANDS AND THE  
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**

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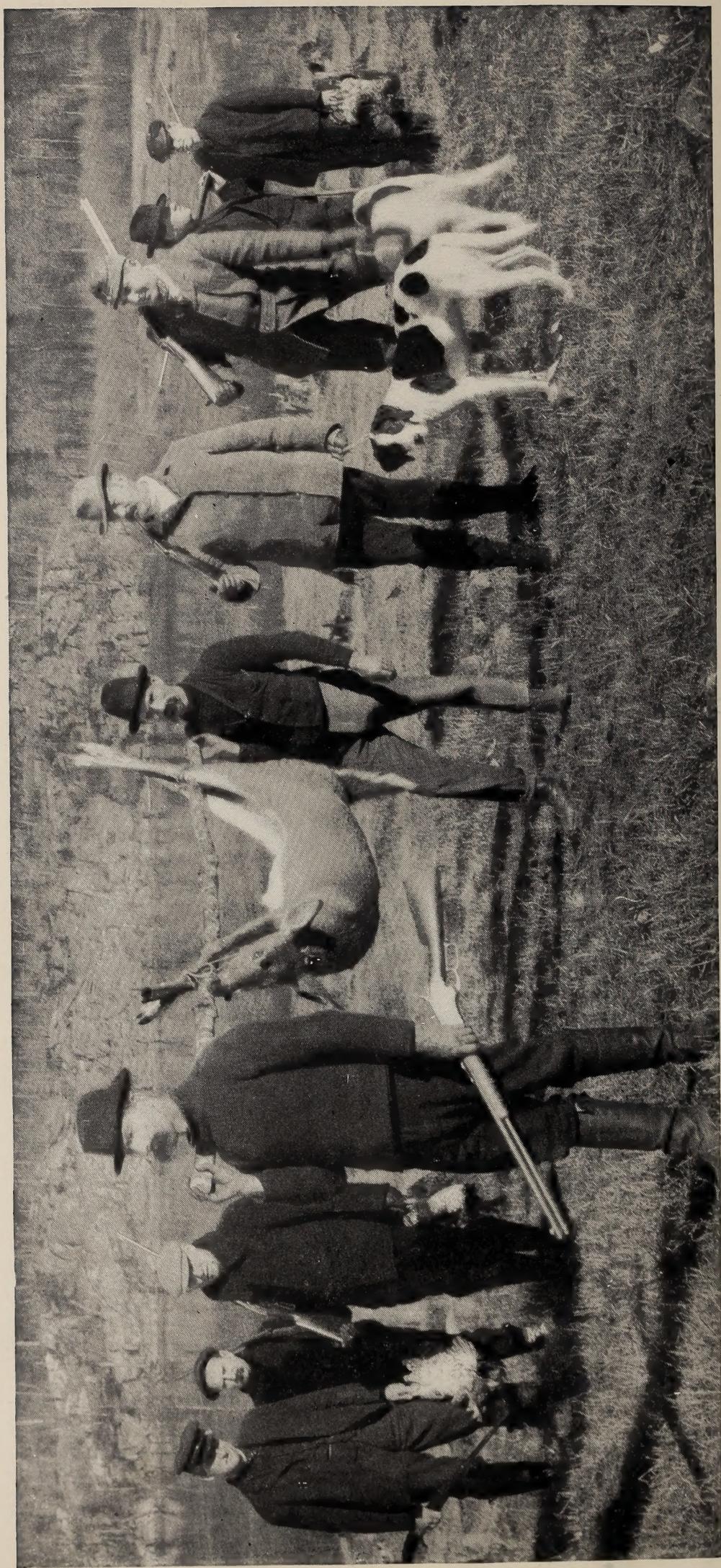
**RIDEAU RIVER AND LAKES**

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**LAKE ST. JOHN**

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**AND THE SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE LOCALITIES IN  
MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE**



First Deer, Merrytime Hunting Club, Near Rosseau, Muskoka Lakes



Grand Trunk Standard Train

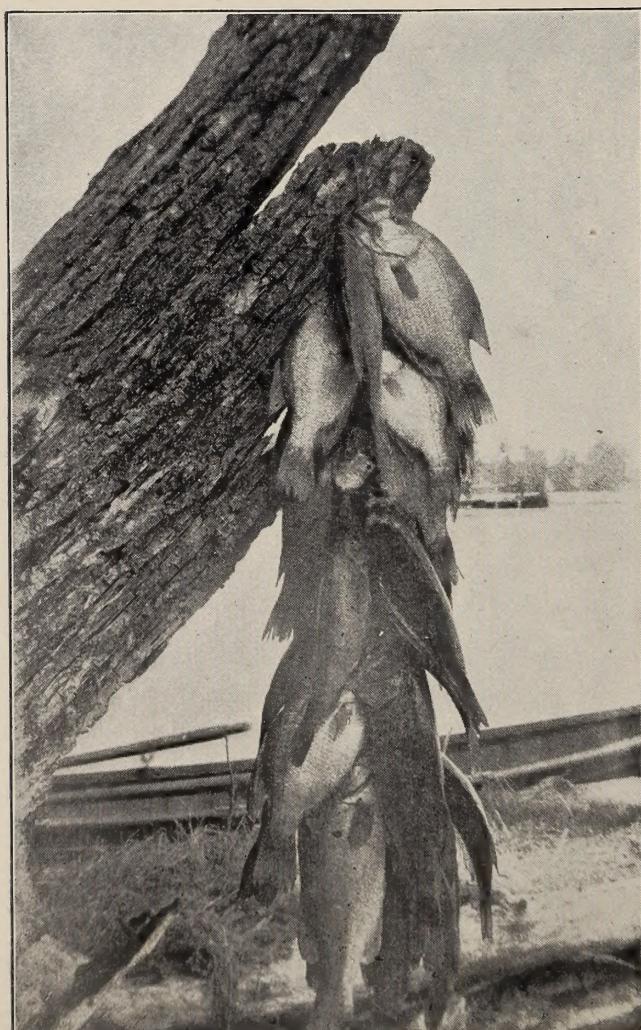
## Introduction



HE bursting of the springtime sun which warms to life the tender offspring of the kingdom of Flora, and under whose powerful influence the ice-bound rivers and snow-clad mountains of our northern countries seem glad to return to their normal condition, is also the time when the sportsman, angler and tourist, and seeker after health and pleasure are on the alert to determine when and where to spend their holiday season.

To a very large number in North America and other countries, the summer season, as well as the spring and fall, is looked forward to as the one bright spot in the year, when for a brief space the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment; there are also those less trammelled and free to seek out these pleasures wherever they may be found. To either class these pages will not appeal in vain, for the daily improvements and increased facilities of modern travel, the easy accessibility of places which, until recently, were considered out of the way, render it constantly more difficult to determine which place will prove to be the most enjoyable. Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman and the Mecca *par excellence* of the tourist. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, pleasures as varied as the scenes being realized. Among these districts are the resorts reached by the northern division of this extensive system. The very formation of this lake country, known as "the Highlands of Ontario," presents unrivaled facilities for hunting, fishing and camping. The spirit of the most enthusiastic angler rises with the elevating influence of the scene, for his trained eye can take in at a glance the increasing activity existing beneath the trembling, transparent bosom of the matchless waters that are found within the confines of this extensive tract of pleasure grounds where myriads of the finny tribe, unmolested, disport themselves. During the summer season, what time is not taken up with the pleasure of feasting the eye on the charms of nature, may be spent with much profit in camping and fishing, and in the autumn when the "sere and yellow leaf" reminds one that the sun is hastening to gladden other climes, the disciples of the gun, and the lovers of the chase, take almost entire possession of the field. Other districts east of what is known as the Muskoka Lakes District, but included in the high altitude of "The Highlands," are the haunts of probably the largest brook trout on the continent, many of the fish running up to from six to eight pounds. The lakes in which these big fellows are found are situated in the Haliburton region, of which we will say more anon. "Temagami," the new region for the angler and hunter, offers unexcelled attractions. You who are tired of the old-worn trails may have your first peep into this new sportsman's paradise. The scenes are shifting. Civilization is shoving the wild things farther and farther to the north. But you who are lucky enough to live to-day may hurry to these last fastnesses and find here the rarest sport to be had in all North America.

During the past few years the Ontario Government, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway System, inaugurated a vigorous policy of increasing the quantity of fish in many of the waters located on the railway by transplanting parent bass into the lakes, which were being depleted. Thousands of small-mouthed black bass (*micropterus dolomiei*) are transported from Lake Erie and distributed where needed. All of these fish are of mature size, running from three to four pounds, and none less than twelve inches in length. They are also planted before the spawning season. The small-mouthed black bass is a magnificent fish, and is considered by many anglers to be the prince of American game fishes. Its favorite abode is in fast and cold streams, and in clear, cold lakes abounding in gravel and rocky bottom. It is a fish that is often found with its cousin, the large-mouth black bass, with this difference, that it usually takes to the cooler waters, whereas the large-mouth black bass will thrive in shallow or warmer waters. There is no fiercer, pluckier or harder fighting fish known to American waters than the small-mouth black bass, and many think that, weight for weight, it is the superior of the brook trout. Dr. Henshal says, in his "book of the black bass:" "Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims." South of these districts, in the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence River, as well as in the chain of lakes running through the counties of Victoria and Peterborough, and known as the Kawartha Lakes, is found the maskinonge (*Lucius-Lucius maskinonge*). This fish is the king of the pike family in America, and is often fittingly termed "the wolf of the waters." It is also found in Lake Simcoe, Moon River, Algonquin Park, Kawartha Lakes and at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on the Ottawa River, the maskinonge at the latter point running in weight up to sixty pounds.



A Before-Breakfast Catch, Diamond Lake

Farther east and up in the Lake St. John district are found the Ouananiche (*Salmo Solar*). The name is an Indian one, and means "little salmon." It is a species of the funny tribe considered by many the prince of fresh water game fishes.

Through Maine and New Hampshire we find unlimited attractions for the lover of rod and gun, isolated in a boundless tract of unbroken forest, a vast range of waters filled with the gamiest of fish and whose woods abound with moose and deer. The brook or speckled trout are the predominating fish, some of which, caught in the Rangeley Lakes, are such splendid specimens that their right to

rank as such has never been disputed. The Rangeleys are also a capital haunt for the land-locked salmon.

Starting from the west, we will deal with a few of the principal haunts and homes of fish and game located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

### **Diamond Lake**

Michigan, like "Bonnie Scotland," is a veritable "Land o' Lakes." Surrounded on three sides by a part of the chain of the "great lakes," it also has within its borders a great variety of lesser bodies of water, among the most attractive of which is *Diamond Lake*, one mile from Cassopolis, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway System, 125 miles east of Chicago, 25 miles east of South Bend and 50 miles west of Battle Creek. It has a shore line of nearly ten miles, entirely free from boggy marshes, mud and weeds. A considerable portion of its frontage is well wooded with substantial forest trees, largely beech and maple. Freedom from underbrush and a fine, dry soil, which are marked characteristics of so much of the water front, furnish delightful groves for picnics, family parties and similar gatherings; and, what is of the highest importance to the health-seeker, insure absolute freedom from malaria, so often an accompaniment of lake resorts. To the fisherman, who is specially attracted here in the spring and fall, this is an item of no little importance.

In addition to its general attractiveness, this lake and its surroundings are possessed of specially desirable features, not the least of which is its ease of access. This renders it a popular summer resort.

**Fishing.**—The waters of the lake abound in fish, comprising large and small-mouthed black bass, pickerel, blue gills, wall-eyed pike, perch and a large variety of the smaller fish. A "good string" is almost a certainty at any time. The State Commission gives close attention to the re-stocking of the lake with such varieties as will best flourish in its waters.

**Boating.**—Sail and row boats are at the service of guests of the hotels, and several steamers make regular and special trips between the various resorts on the lake. The hotel accommodation at this point is good and equipped with modern conveniences. The train service at Cassopolis is all that can be desired, the Grand Trunk through trains passing this point for both the east and the west.

### **Long Point Bay, Lake Erie**

Long Point Bay is a considerable body of water, situated a little east of the center of Lake Erie on the north shore. It is formed by the Long Point Island, which extends in a southeast-erly direction for about thirty miles. As a result a magnificent bay is enclosed, affording unparalleled feeding grounds for all varieties of game fish that frequent Lake Erie. This bay is nearly enclosed at the eastern end by projections of land both from the Island and the main shore, while at other places it is nine and ten miles in width.

Black bass are exceedingly plentiful and it is not exaggerating in the least to say that it is often possible to catch the legal number of eight good sized bass in less than eight minutes. The writer has stood on the stern of a tug, and while he and two companions were each playing a bass, hundreds of other bass could be seen swimming all about looking for the bait. A party of eighteen anchored a sailboat one afternoon about the middle of the bay, and in less than an hour, fishing from the sides of the sailboat, they took in 125 bass. The best bait for bass in this locality is minnows, and these can be procured in quantity and without difficulty. The writer has fished nearly all the prominent bass grounds of Ontario, and without exception the best bass

fishing he has ever had has been found in and around Long Point Bay.

The angler can find all the bass that the law will allow him to take practically every day that he is on the water. When his bass fishing ends he can amuse himself with pike and pickerel, which abound in these waters, or an occasional 'lunge' may be taken. A few large-mouthed bass are found.

It might be mentioned that Long Point Bay is the spot from which the Government of Ontario have, for some years, taken the parent black bass to be used in re-stocking less favored lakes and streams within the Province.

When the shooting season comes, Long Point Bay with its quantities of wild rice and wild celery, is the home of millions of ducks. The redhead and canvasback are found there in vast numbers, and the hunter can find unlimited sport. It is said that the canvasback duck of Long Point Bay possesses a delicious flavor that is nowhere else attained.

The fishing grounds are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway. Excellent accommodation is provided at Port Rowan, at St. Williams and at Port Dover.

### ***The Highlands of Ontario***

The districts that are included in that portion of Ontario known as the "Highlands" are situated in many cases from 1,000

to 1,800 feet above sea level, and 400 feet above Lake Superior, the highest lake of the great St. Lawrence system. From these regions the various lake and river systems radiate throughout the province. The French, Maganetawan, Muskoka and Muskosh rivers to the west, with the Trent system, including the Kawartha Lakes, to the south.

In area it comprises a territory of some 10,000 square miles. Of this area some 800 lakes of all sizes, from 30 miles in length to mere ponds, and their river connections, occupy no less than one-tenth of its surface. The presence of so much water, not in the shape of sodden swamps, but in quick flowing streams and bright, deep lakes, contributes no doubt to the equable temperature and com-



"Lunge" caught in Long Point Bay, Lake Erie

bines with the high altitude to that brisk, exhilarating effect which the clear atmosphere undoubtedly has upon the visitor. That distressing ailment—hay fever—is unknown in this district, and perfect immunity from this disease is assured. The “Highlands of Ontario” embrace the following districts: “Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching,” the “Muskoka Lakes District,” including Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, and the Muskosh, Muskoka and Moon rivers, as well as innumerable small lakes within easy access from the main routes of transportation; the “Lake of Bays” district, the “Maganetawan River” region, the “30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay,” the “Haliburton” district, the “Kawartha Lakes” district and the Algonquin National Park of Ontario.

## *Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching*

Orillia and Couchiching, two names with a subtle aroma of romance in their very euphony, the one a Spanish word and the other of Indian origin, are nearly always coupled in describing one of the most famous summer resort districts in the famous “Highlands of Ontario.” Orillia names the town, one of the prettiest and most picturesque in all Canada, and Couchiching the lovely lake on whose shores it is built.

Few places within the confines of civilization offer to the disciple of Izaak Walton so good opportunities of indulging in his favorite pastime as do the waters of this district. Lake Simcoe itself is in reality a great fish preserve and hatchery, as netting is strictly prohibited and the number of fish that can be taken out of its teeming waters by rod and line is insignificant and makes no impression. First among the fish that are caught in this lake should be included the kingly maskinonge. These magnificent game fish are found both in the lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and in the Severn River. They sometimes attain a weight of forty pounds, while fifteen and twenty pounds is not at all uncommon. To hook one of these monsters is to insure sport of a kind that will give the “man behind the rod” the keenest pleasure for the half-hour or so that it may take to land it, panting but still defiant, in his canoe, and will also afford gratification for many a day to come, to say nothing of furnishing the material for a story that should never lose in the telling. The ‘lunge (short for maskinonge) is a strong and fierce fighter; yet there is nothing coarse either in his methods or his appearance. He is a knightly opponent, a foeman worthy of your steel, who fights fair and dies game. The ‘lunge is caught by trolling with a spoon along the edge of the weed beds where he makes his home.

While not to be compared with the ‘lunge in size, weight or strength, it is a debatable question whether for fighting qualities the larger fish can outdo the black bass. This plucky and toothsome fish abounds in both lakes, and it is doubtful whether better bass fishing can be enjoyed anywhere than that to be found in the neighborhood of Strawberry Island in Lake Simcoe. The specimens caught there usually weigh from one and a half to four pounds, and ten or fifteen of such are not infrequently caught in the course of a few hours, each one of which can be relied upon to give the angler some minutes of exciting sport. There is no trick or subtlety known to fish that is not known to and practiced by the black bass, and provided he be not depending upon main strength, stout tackle and a good hold, the angler will need all his skill for the conflict. Caught upon a light line and rod no fish will furnish better sport. Fly-fishing for bass is sometimes effective on the Severn River, especially at the foot of one of its numerous rapids. There are also several other sorts of bass, including the green bass and the rock bass, in great

abundance. For a few days in the spring the herring fishing affords capital sport, as many as a hundred being taken by one party in a single evening. In the fall the salmon trout fishing is excellent along the Simcoe shore of the town.

Many of the streams or ponds which abound in all directions around Orillia afford capital angling for the most dainty of fish, the speckled or brook trout. In addition to the many open waters, there is, a short distance from the town, a trout preserve, which is re-stocked every spring, where for a small fee the angler can make certain of capital sport.

In Lake St. John, a not inconsiderable sheet of water six miles from Orillia, and on the lower Severn, pike and pickerel abound as well as the other fish found in these waters. Lake St. John can easily be reached by crossing Lake Couchiching to



**A Nice Catch of Lake Couchiching Bass**

Longford Wharf, and making a short portage to the village of that name. Fishing tackle for all kinds of angling can be procured from the local dealers. Boats and canoes can also be rented by the hour, day, week, month or season.

### ***Bass Lake and the Severn River***

Nor does a description of Simcoe and Couchiching by any means exhaust the attractions that the Orillia district presents to those looking for health-giving aquatic pleasure. Only three miles to the west of the town lies Bass Lake, a comparatively small sheet of water, but much in favor with those who enjoy angling for the gamey fish from which it takes its name. An evening's fishing on this lake will generally furnish capital sport.

In addition to these lakes, the Severn River, by which the waters of Couchiching and Simcoe find their way to the Georgian Bay, furnishes ample scope for the enjoyment of those exhilarating pleasures peculiar to river navigation. The Severn is a fine stream about sixty miles long. Its navigation is neither very difficult nor very dangerous, yet the rapids along its course, one or

two of them amounting almost to falls, add a spice of excitement, and when passed by portaging or by "shooting," as the case may call for, give the satisfying sense of a difficulty surmounted. The scenery along the river is varied and in many instances grand, the landscape often changing in character with kaleidoscopic suddenness, as point after point is rounded. Many small streams empty into the Severn, so that by the time the river has run half its course it has swelled to noble proportions, and in its lower reaches is in places nearly half a mile wide.

### ***Sparrow Lake***

Reached through Severn Station, about fourteen miles north of Orillia, is one of the gems of the Highlands. In addition to its romantic beauty, it has the added attraction of being easy of access. Severn Station is the beginning of a steamer route that extends down the upper Severn River, through the entire length of Sparrow Lake and on down the lower Severn, one of Muskoka's grandest rivers. Beyond this point, the river passes through a wild and uninhabited region, until it empties its waters into the Georgian Bay at Port Severn, near the village of Waubashene.

The trip from Orillia to the Bay is a favorite one, and occupies from two to six days, according to the energy with which it is pushed and the time spent in fishing, etc., by the way. The return trip is usually made by rail from Waubashene. Further information regarding the district described in the foregoing chapter may be had by applying to the Grand Trunk Railway System agents whose names appear in this book, and from whom a copy of the handsome publication, "Orillia and Couchiching," can be had free.

### ***Fishing in "The Highlands"***

The enthusiastic fisherman, as a rule, prefers to get away from the beaten paths of travel and into the unbroken forests where the railway gives place to the blazed trail and the steamboat to the canoe of cedar or birch. At no place can this desired end be accomplished at so little trouble and loss of time, and yet with such excellent results, both in the absolute wildness of the location and the quantity of sport found, as in the district lying between the Moon River on the South, the Grand Trunk Railway on the north, the Muskoka Lakes on the east and the Georgian Bay on the west. In this comparatively small section of the Ontario Highlands are a number of lakes and small streams that are prolific in almost every species of game fish found in the fresh waters of this continent.

To name a few of the more important of this chain of lakes we will begin at Kah-pee-kog on the south, lying some two miles north of the Moon River. Next in the chain is Lake Healy, then Pine Lake, then Crane Lake; then in order Blackstone, Robinson, Little Robinson, Burnt, Birch and Portage.

These, with other smaller ones, constitute a chain of lakes which have in past years been frequented by but comparatively few disciples of Walton for the reason that but few have known of the possibilities they offer in the way of sport. But the few who have once experienced these delights have never looked elsewhere for a place in which to spend their vacation days.

Kah-pee-kog Lake abounds in both large and small mouth bass, rock bass and the northern lake perch. Large mouth bass weighing as high as eight pounds have been caught here, while the small mouth variety have been caught weighing as high as five and one-half pounds. It is at this lake that the Kah-pee-kog club spend their annual outing, the members of which make a

practice of returning all fish caught to the lake as soon as landed, excepting only such as are needed for eating purposes, and individual members of this club have caught as high as seventy-five bass (rock bass not included) in one day's fishing. Lake Healy is the home of the pickerel, though bass are also found there in considerable quantities, and both the bass and pickerel are of unusually large size. Pine Lake abounds in bass of all species, and the few who have fished here have caught them in good quantities. Crane Lake is the home of the maskinonge, and magnificent specimens of this species, some of them weighing as high as fifty pounds, have been taken from its waters. Blackstone Lake is inhabited almost exclusively by wall-eyed pike, running in weight all the way from the small ones up to ten and twelve and even to fourteen pounds. The other lakes of the chain furnish bass fishing principally, while several small streams of the locality, flowing into Georgian Bay, offer alluring attractions for the fly caster who is after trout.

To reach these lakes several routes are possible. The sportsman seeking the solitudes here offered can travel by way of Penetang, and from there by steamer through the 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay to Sans Souci. Indian guides at Sans Souci will transport him and his baggage either into Blackstone harbor from which he can, by short portages, reach either Pine or Crane Lakes, or to Sweet's Camp at the mouth of the Moon River, where a half-mile portage will put his canoe on Lake Healy. A channel connects this lake with Kah-pee-kog. Another route is by way of Muskoka Wharf and from there by steamer to Barnesdale on Lake Joseph. From this point a trip of some five miles through the forest is necessary to reach Lake Kah-pee-kog. Undoubtedly the most picturesque route is from Muskoka Wharf to Bala by steamer; from Bala down the Moon River to Sweet's Camp, at its mouth, in canoes, and from there across the portage into Lake Healy.

To the inexperienced, guides are an essential feature for any of these routes. There are no hotels and few homes around these lakes, excepting two houses at Sweet's, at which a small party might find accommodation for a few days, and a log cabin on the shores of Kah-pee-kog the use of which can usually be arranged for by either addressing the owner, Mr. Moore, or Alex. Fraser, both at Foote's Bay, Ontario, on Lake Joseph. When these accommodations are not utilized it is necessary for parties to take camp equipage with them, and this can be procured either at Penetang and sent by steamer to Sans Souci, or at Bala and sent by steamer to Barnesdale, from which point it can be transported by wagon to Lake Kah-pee-kog, or it may be conveyed in canoes from Bala down the Moon River.

Bait for these lakes may be either frogs or pieces of perch, both of which can be procured there. The fishing is almost exclusively trolling, the water being too deep for successful casting.

### ***Muskoka Lakes***

The Muskoka Lakes, of which Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph are the principal, among some 800 in this district, lie secluded in some of the most beautiful scenery that can be imagined, 112 miles north of Toronto and 26 miles north of Orillia. They are in the midst of the "Highlands of Ontario," and have become famous throughout the North American continent for the divers attractions which they hold forth to the tourist, pleasure-seeker, sportsman, and those in search of health. Those wishing to plan one of the most delightful summer outings are referred to the publication, "Muskoka Lakes—Highlands of Ontario," issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Copies of this publication may be obtained from Grand Trunk Railway System agents whose names are given in another part of this publication.

The fishing grounds in close contiguity to the Muskoka Lakes proper, and within a distance of from five to ten miles, are of the best in this northern country, and excellent sport may be had if the angler cares to look for it. Near Beaumaris (on Lake Muskoka) there is very good fishing in Brandy Lake (three miles), black bass running from one to four pounds, and pickerel from six to twenty pounds. Leonard Lake (two miles), good fishing—same species as found in Brandy Lake. Near Barnesdale, on Lake Joseph, there is excellent fishing in Kah-pee-kog and Six-Mile Lakes, as well as half a dozen small lakes in the same vicinity; the fish caught here are chiefly bass and pickerel. At Six-Mile Lake there is a small house where tourists can be accommodated at reasonable rates, and where guides can be secured. In close proximity to Gordon Bay, on Lake Joseph, there are a number of lakes affording very good fishing within a radius of from three to ten miles. Near this place there is a cluster of small lakes, which, in addition to the celebrated Blackstone and Crane Lakes, are noted for their abundance of fish, known as Portage Lake, Clear Lake, Silver Lake, Long Lake and several others. These lakes are easily accessible by wagon road, or can be reached by a series of short portages. Bass, pickerel and salmon trout are very numerous, and excellent sport is assured to the persevering angler. Near Rosseau, on Lake Rosseau, there are three lakes which can be reached by portage from Rosseau, a distance of about three miles, with portages of 200 yards. These are lakes in which bass and salmon trout are abundant. Sucker Lake and Watson Lake, fine bass fishing. Within a radius of nine miles from Rosseau are Black, Turtle, Star, Hicks, Whitefish, Trout and Clear Lakes, which are all recommended for good fishing. Near Bala, from two to three miles down the Moon River, there is good maskinonge fishing and they are frequently caught weighing from twenty-seven to thirty-three pounds. There is also, in close proximity to this place, Long Lake, Clear Lake, Echo Lake, Nine-Mile Lake and Black Lake, all within a distance of three and a half to four miles of Bala, where capital fishing is assured. The Muskosh River, about four miles from Bala, is noted for its good fishing. At Star Lake, within a mile of the hotel, there is good fishing for speckled trout and bass, as also many other lakes in close proximity to this locality. Within a radius of five to ten miles of Port Cockburn there is found some of the best bass fishing in the Northern resorts.

## *Lake of Bays*

This interesting locality, situated in the heart of the hunting grounds of Muskoka, has rapidly come into prominence and already vies with the most famous resorts. It is divided from Muskoka Lakes by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Muskoka River, on either side of which, for a radius of many miles, splendid hunting grounds for deer, partridge, duck and bear are found.

The Lake of Bays district comprises Lakes Vernon, Fairy, Peninsula, Mary and the Lake of Bays, and is reached via Grand Trunk Railway to Huntsville, 145 miles north of Toronto, and thence by steamer to any of the many points on the chain of lakes. Besides the unrivalled hunting grounds, it is the paradise of the angler. While the lakes themselves provide good sport for the angler, the tributary streams are well stocked with salmon trout, speckled trout, bass, perch and small fish.

It seems an injustice, a slur upon the memory of that devotee of the rod—the patron saint of anglers, old Izaak Walton—not to mention his name when speaking of pisciculture. But things have changed so much since his day; fresh fields have been continually opened up by the strides which civilization has made;

waters, where for centuries the finny and furred tribes have held undisputed sway, have been introduced to the sportsman, affording him unceasing employment and activity; thus the entirety of the old man's sayings is not often realized: "No life, my honest scholar, so happy and so pleasant as the life of a well-governed angler, for, when a lawyer is swallowed up in business, and the statesman is contriving or preventing plots, there we sit and hear



**An Hour's Catch—two Trout, 12 and 13½ lbs., and one Maskinonge, 25 lbs.—Georgian Bay District**

the birds sing, and possess ourselves in as much quietness as these silent streams which we now see glide so quietly by us."

True, at this remote period we can hardly form an estimate of the old man's appreciation of a "well-governed angler," but it would require wonderful self-command to simply muse upon the loveliness of scene, to listen to the warbling of the birds, beautiful though they are, to the exclusion of the animation and the thrill of delight which will course through the veins during the

contests with some valiant champion of these transparent waters. Still, sometimes there is a lull, and then the truth of the old man's words may be made good in part.

It is not necessary to point out to the sportsman in this district where to pitch his tent. A glance at the country, which cannot be taken in other than by actual vision, will allow him to determine at once where the most desirable camping grounds are.

Huntsville is a capital place to procure supplies, and at different points on the steamer route comfortable hotels are located, where good accommodation can be secured at reasonable rates. Near the Ronville Summer Resort, a point on the Lake of Bays, good fishing can be had on Ten-Mile Creek and Ten-Mile Bay.

The trolling in Ten-Mile Bay, in the shadow of the high bluff that lines the shore, is unexcelled at some seasons of the year. Excellent brook trout fishing may be obtained in the Ox-Tongue River, but it is necessary to have a good guide; one can be secured in the district.

The Wawa Hotel, recently built at Norway Point, offers additional inducements to tourists and sportsmen to visit this district. The hotel is modern in every particular, rates are moderate and it will accommodate 300 persons.

## *Maganetawan River*

The beauty of Muskoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Maganetawan is reached 171 miles north of Toronto, at Burk's Falls, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and opens up another and entirely new region to steamboat navigation, to the tourist, and particularly the sportsman, who can get with comparatively little trouble to a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Maganetawan River is just equidistant between the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Nipissing, and drains a surface of about 4,000 square miles. Some idea may, therefore, be gathered of its magnitude and of the possibilities for canoeing opened up by the ramifications of the numerous tributaries and their connected lake enlargements.

The very heart center for sport for rod and gun. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoes, amid the best of sport, while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unsullied wildness of its forest haunts.

For fifteen miles after leaving Burk's Falls the river is followed, winding to and fro, as all Muskoka rivers seem to do. Lake Cecebe forms the next link for ten miles, at the foot of which the village of Maganetawan is located. After passing through the locks the steamer continues for three miles more in the river and then enters Lake Ahmic. This is another of the gems of Muskoka, most quaint in form. The lake is twelve miles in length. This is also another excellent route for boating, as there are no rapids to interfere nor portages to make, while a nice



15-lb. Salmon Trout, caught in Lake of Bays, near Norway Point



**Arrival at Camp with a Fine Buck**

diversity of paddling or rowing in the river is interspersed with sailing on the lakes.

From here on the more adventurous may continue their canoe route by the Great River, twelve miles to Lake Wa-Wa-Kesh, and thence to Byng Inlet, about fifty miles away on the Georgian Bay. In this distance there are twenty portages of varying length, from one of some two miles to most of only a few yards. It is a trip not to be attempted without first-class guides. These portages made, there are few difficulties to be overcome.

The angler will find an abundance of salmon trout, bass, pickerel and other varieties of fish. The speckled trout, which every knight of the reel and rod delights to play with, is found in abundance in these waters.

The Lake of Many Islands, some seven miles from Maganetawan River, is a magnificent fishing haunt, black bass being numerous and running from two to eight pounds; also good trolling for salmon trout. Other good points for fishing are Buntin's Creek, seven miles from the Maganetawan, for speckled trout; Doe Lake, two miles, good bass fishing, and Beaver Lake, five miles, for pickerel and bass.

## **Among the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay**

For the devotees of rod and gun, the Georgian Bay District holds out unlimited attractions. Fish are plentiful in the bays and inlets throughout this vast expanse of water, and the rivers and streams which empty into the waterway teem with several varieties of the more gamey of the finny tribe, among them being black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, whitefish, speckled trout, lake trout and salmon trout. Many of the smaller stretches of water, including the lakes inland a few miles from several points on the steamer's route, are well stocked, and to the angler who wishes to rough it, capital sport is assured. For the hunter during the open seasons, deer, bear, muskrat, duck, partridge, geese and pigeon are found in abundance, and the region throughout may be called the richest game land on the continent. From Slide Bay, near Sans Souci, the hunter or angler can reach the Muskoka Lakes with ease by covering sixteen lakes with several portages, the longest of which is one mile, the others ranging from 10 to 100 yards.

Twelve miles from Parry Sound, on the Inner Channel, is found the outlet of Spider Lake, a spot where the bass fishing is unsurpassed. Near here is the township of Foley, ten miles

square, containing no less than eighty lakes, all of which are noted for an abundant quantity of gamey fish. In addition to the attractions held out to the lover of rod and gun, the trip through the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay is one of the most delightful and beautiful that may be taken in Canada, and not surpassed in any country, and which is easily accessible from Collingwood, Midland or Penetang, three points on the Grand Trunk Railway System. In general character, these islands are similar to the Thousand Islands situated in the St. Lawrence River, but of course are infinitely more numerous. This magnificent bay has no equal on the American continent. The steady increase of tourists and sportsmen to the locality is alone proof that it has become the most popular resort on the inland lakes. It is impossible to describe this wonderful waterway with any degree of satisfaction, as nature has been so generous in beautifying and adorning it with a lavish hand and has gifted the region with gorgeous scenic effects, rugged promontories, charming summering places on beautifully wooded islands, intricate channels and narrows, that it is one grand panorama of vistas from end to end.

The trip through the "Inner Channel" of the eastern section of the Georgian Bay archipelago may be made by two different routes, either via the Grand Trunk Railway to Penetang or Midland, and thence by steamer "City of Toronto" to Parry Sound, where connection is again made with the Grand Trunk Railway for Maple Lake (a distance of fifteen miles), and thence by stage line (eight miles) to Port Cockburn, at the head of Lake Joseph; or by stage line (twelve miles) to Rosseau, at the head of Lake Rosseau, two of the Muskoka Lakes group, and proceeding by steamer through the beautiful lake district to Muskoka Wharf, where connection is made with the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway System; or, taking steamer at Muskoka Wharf, the tourist can travel in the opposite direction and proceed by steamer from Parry Sound, connecting with train at Midland or Penetang. This itinerary is one recommended, as it will give the tourist and sportsman the opportunity of visiting two of the most famous regions in the Highlands of Ontario, and will be the means of enabling the traveler to select the locality most desirable to his imagination for his outing in this magnificent country.

In addition to the localities mentioned in this article that are favorite resorts for the angler, we would call attention to the districts north of Parry Sound, including the North Channel



**Last Day in Camp, Maganetawan River**

of the Georgian Bay. At Point aux Baril, salmon trout, white-fish and black bass are numerous and the fishing is all that can be desired, as it is at Byng Inlet and all through the French River as far as Lake Nipissing. In the North Channel the principal points for the fisherman are Killarney, Manitowaning, Little Current, Kagawong and Gore Bay, where salmon trout, white-fish, black bass, maskinonge, pickerel and speckled trout can be found to cheer the most enthusiastic fisherman. Hilton and Thessalon are also favorite resorts, and speckled trout and black bass abound in the waters in close contiguity. In fact, at almost any point along the shores of the Georgian Bay, fish of these different varieties are readily caught.



**Starting for Camp with a Prize — French River District**

A special publication, describing the beauties of this magnificent trip, is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway, and can be had for the asking. Apply to agents of the company whose names appear in this book and ask for the "Georgian Bay folder."

### ***Lake Nipissing and the French River***

The unlimited attractions that are combined in the region known as the Lake Nipissing and French River District, are fast becoming known to the sportsman, and each year sees an enormous increase of fishermen and hunters making these confines their objective point. The wild and rugged grandeur of its scenery, the health-giving properties of the atmosphere, the primeval wildness of the surroundings, and its splendid fishing and hunting grounds are attracting those who do not care for the gayeties of the modern summer resorts, but prefer the un-trodden forests and the pleasures to be derived in outdoor life. North Bay, on the line of the Grand Trunk, 227 miles north of Toronto, is the starting point for this magnificent locality, and the splendid train service operated by this company makes the



**A Catch of Speckled Beauties**

district easy of access. Steamer is taken from North Bay for the head of the French River, twenty miles distant, at which point canoes or boats are taken for the trip down the river as far as the tourist or sportsman desires, even to the Georgian Bay. The fishing in this district is without a peer in the Northern country, the gamiest of the gamey species of the finny kingdom simply predominating in the waters of this region. Maskinonge, ranging from fifteen to thirty pounds, black bass running up to six pounds and pickerel tipping the scales at fifteen pounds are numerous, and at any time during the open season a "rattling" fine day's sport can be had. During the hunting season deer and other large game abound. The Grand Trunk have just issued a publication descriptive of this magnificent region, entitled "Lake Nipissing and the French River," free copies of which can be obtained by applying to any of the agencies mentioned in another part of this book.

### ***Temagami***

The word "Temagami" is derived from the Indian word "Temagamingue," meaning "deep water," and is applied to a magnificent territory in New Ontario that embraces all the attractions that are sought after by the canoeist, tourist, angler and hunter. It is, comparatively speaking, a region known only to a few who have been fortunate enough to traverse the district, under adverse circumstances, owing to the difficulty experienced in reaching its confines. This, however, has been overcome by the building of a new railway through the heart of this grand territory, opening up the way for the summer visitors who are looking for new fields to explore, and to the lover of nature and outdoor recreation.

Without a personal visit to "Temagami," no one has any idea of the amount of pleasure that is expressed in this one word, and versatile language is not subtle enough to impart an adequate description of its natural beauties and the story of its 1,400 odd islands in Lake Temagami, the principal lake of the district, and its thousand and one smaller lakes within a comparatively small area, holding forth unlimited attractions to the canoeist and lover of rod and gun. The Temagami region is a forest reserve, under control of the Ontario Government, and

covers an area of approximately 3,750,000 acres. It is a land of lakes and rivers, incomparable in natural beauty and scenery, with its heavily wooded forests, its cathedral pines, whispering health and strange sweet music, its small mouth black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) ; speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) ; lake trout (*Christivomer namaycush*) ; wall-eyed pike, pike-perch or doré (*Stizostedion vitreum*), and common pike (*Esox lucius*) ; its altitude above sea level of over 1,000 feet; the health-giving efficacy of its pure air, and its wild animals and birds.

This region is a part of Canada that a few years ago was visited only by Indians and the Hudson Bay Company's war canoes. No other civilized country has a great northwoods, combined with lakes and rivers, where the lover of nature can study her unadorned loveliness in all its grandeur. The shores of the mainland around the lakes are high and rocky and thickly wooded, while the islands in the larger lakes are covered with dense foliage to the water's edge. Of the two principal bodies of water, Lake Temagami is the largest, and covers an area of about 100 square miles, with a shore line of nearly 3,000 miles. It is dotted with islands of all proportions, from the tiny one bearing a single cedar, to those of hundreds of acres in extent. The lake is of a peculiar shape, and by a glance at the map one will observe it in the form of an octopus with arms branching out in all directions. The coast line runs into innumerable bays and inlets, all hiding in their seclusion views of charming wonder and delight. The water of these lakes is cold and pure, and so translucent that objects can be plainly seen at a depth of from thirty to forty feet. Though 300 miles due north of Toronto, the weather during the day is warm and balmy, with little rain, and the nights pleasantly cool for sleeping. When

the day's work of fishing and paddling is over and the pipes lighted around a cozy camp fire, it just begins to dawn on one that, after all, the chase for filthy lucre is not the only motive in life, and that there are two sides to every question worthy of consideration.

If the traveler has the explorer's instinct and wishes to see the forest as it looked when only the red man held sway, he should take a canoe and an Indian guide and camping outfit and start in at Lake Temagami, follow a course through this magnificent water stretch, portage into some of the many lakes and rivers, and experience the delights that offer for every minute



**The Crucial Moment**

of the trip. There he will find a land with virgin forest, fishing that is unexcelled anywhere, lakes that you can almost see boil with the gamiest of black bass, and all big fellows, running from two up to six pounds, and a land where neither the settler nor the lumberman has penetrated, owing to the regulations of the Forestry Act, which prohibits the granting of timber limits or of land for settlers in this reservation, consequently keeping this large area in its virgin state for the lover of God's out-of-doors. It is practically a new land, where its woods are the home of the moose, the caribou, the red deer and the bear, and its waters sacred to the bass, the trout, the wall-eyed pike and the common pike. To the sportsman, this great northland will readily appeal, affording him, as it does, opportunities that are almost unequaled in these days for securing big game. This region, which has recently been withdrawn by the Ontario Government from settlement and constituted a timber reserve under the Forest Reserves Act, includes Lake Temagami, Lady Evelyn Lake, Lakes Obabika, Matawabika, Bay Lake, Rabbit Lake, Anina Nipissing and a hundred smaller lakes, together with the best portion of the Montreal River. Hence this large tract, covering a section sixty miles from east to west and fifty miles from north to south, will remain a wilderness and a perpetual resort for the tourist and sportsman. There is no difficulty experienced in securing camping outfits, from the most modest to those to suit the most fastidious, provisions and all necessities, for a canoe trip, at Temagami Station, the point of ingress to the territory, or at Bear Island, seventeen miles from Temagami.

## *Fish and Game*

The big game found in the Temagami region comprises the moose, caribou and red deer. The moose are plentiful in this district, but are a wary animal, and not a little skill is necessary to get one. During the month of June and the early part of July, hundreds of these "Monarchs of the Forest" are seen by the canoeist as they are forced to the water by flies, which infest the woods until about the middle of July. After July 15th the flies and mosquitoes disappear and the moose go back into the woods and fatten up. They are, therefore, not seen so frequently during the month of August, excepting in the early morning or late evening, when they come for their drink at the water's edge. During September, which is known as the running season, moose are seen in large numbers throughout the district. The open season for hunting these animals commences on October 16th and continues until November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one moose, reindeer or caribou may be taken in any one season by any one person, and no cow moose or young moose or caribou under one year of age can be killed. A fee of \$50.00 is charged for license to non-residents to hunt deer, moose or caribou, while a license for any one domiciled in the province is \$2.00 to hunt deer, and \$5.00 to hunt moose, reindeer or caribou. A fee of \$25.00 is charged for license to non-residents to hunt game birds or other small game. This license must be carried by the person holding same while hunting and to be shown on request. A non-resident may export in any one season, one bull moose, one reindeer, one caribou and one deer, this being the legal number allowed each hunter to kill.

Caribou is also an inhabitant of this territory. Signs of them are seen everywhere. They are a much more wary and timid animal than the moose, and are consequently harder to see and prove much more difficult to capture. When seen they are usually in bands or droves of various numbers. The country lying south and east of Smooth Water Lake and northwest of



**Moose Swimming near Camp Temagami**

the Wakenika Lake and river seems to be the best suited to these cautious animals, as it is a rough and hilly country in which the caribou dwell in greater numbers than in any other locality in the region.

As regards deer, it may be said that they are not found in great numbers in the immediate vicinity of Lake Temagami, but in the territory south of the lake, between North Bay and Temagami Station, as also south of Lake Nipissing and the French River, deer abound, and full information is given elsewhere in this publication.

The Government regulations for the preservation of fish and game are very strict and are rigidly enforced during the close season.

The game birds found in this locality are the ruffed grouse, commonly called willowed partridge, and the pine grouse, besides geese, duck and other water fowl. In the northern portion of the territory, towards the head of Lady Evelyn Lake, Lady Evelyn River, Sucker Gut and the east branch of the Montreal River, are found duck in abundance. The varieties embrace the following species: Mallard, wood duck, merganser, blue-bill, shell drake, widgeon, etc. Partridge are found almost anywhere in the forest, and are abundant. The open season for shooting ducks is from September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive, and for partridge from October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

The most numerous of the fur-bearing animals are the bear, martin, mink, otter, fox, beaver and muskrat. The otter and beaver, however, are protected, and are not allowed to be killed until November, 1915.

The Indian guides who reside in the district know every nook and corner and are the best judges as to where the haunts of game are, and are reliable and can be depended upon.

With regard to the fishing: The principal fish are small-mouthed black bass, speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyed pike and common pike. During the midsummer season, the lake trout go into deep water, and it is necessary to use a wire line of a couple of hundred feet. The black bass, on the contrary, bite well during July and August, and the waters of the lakes in close

contiguity to Lake Temagami simply teem with them. They seem to be even gamier than fish of their own species in other waters, and run in weight up to six pounds. The meat of all the fish found here is firm and of exceptionally fine flavor, due doubtless to the low temperature and excellent quality of the water. In Lady Evelyn Lake, and the smaller lakes east of Lake Temagami, magnificent sport is offered, and there is no difficulty in catching a splendid string of beauties in the course of an hour's fishing.

Wall-eyed pike are plentiful in all the lakes and are caught up to five pounds, while common pike are numerous and tip the scales at eight and ten pounds. During the fall, commencing about October 1st, the bass do not take the bait so ravenously, and the sport is left for the lake trout, which are found in abundance in the shallower water and at the edges of the shoals. Recently a party of two landed thirty-five of these fellows in two days, a few hours in the morning and afternoon, the total catch weighing 110 pounds. Those caught during the midsummer months are large, and it is not an uncommon thing to land a thirty-pounder.

Brook trout, or speckled trout, as they are called in this region, are found in large numbers in the streams emptying into Lady Evelyn Lake, and are even more gamey than the same species found in other Canadian waters. The average weight is from one and one-half to three pounds. In this locality the angler is assured of all the sport he wants. Though the fishing in the larger lakes is unexcelled, the smaller bodies of water are equally well stocked. Many of the small lakes are not more than a mile long and a few hundred yards wide, and the water is clear, cold and deep, with rocky shores and wooded to the water's edge.

As previously mentioned, all supplies, camping outfits, etc., can be secured at Temagami Station, from Temagami Steamboat & Hotel Co., at which point the canoeist leaves the train, and the bother that is experienced by looking after several bundles and packages while traveling is obviated. Parties should, however, write this firm in advance, stating number in party and length of time to be occupied on trip, and, if desired, list of articles necessary will be furnished, together with cost of outfit, including guides, canoes, tents, etc. A company has also been formed at Temagami Station for the purpose of manufacturing first-class canoes, suitable for this region, and visitors will have an opportunity of purchasing or renting same at reasonable prices.

The Grand Trunk Railway System has issued a concise and interesting booklet descriptive of this region, copies of which will be sent free on application.



**A 30-lb. Lake Trout—Lake Temagami**

## **Haliburton Region**

Probably the finest trout fishing district in America is in that part of Ontario north of the Trent Valley and reached by the northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway System via the town of Haliburton. It is certainly the objective point for the angler in search of large speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).



**Bass Fishing on the French River**

Haliburton is pleasantly situated on Head Lake, 123 miles north of Toronto, which really forms a part of Lake Ka-sha-cawicmoc, which is also connected with Mud, Spruce and Drag Lakes, forming a water course eighteen miles in extent.

The trout lakes in this region are not as easy of access as some of the other districts, and the distance to the several localities averages fifteen to twenty miles, which has to be covered in wagons over somewhat rough roads. There is no accommodation at any of the lakes and camping must be resorted to, which, however, to many, is one of the chief pleasures of the outing.

Reliable guides can be procured at Haliburton, and the charge per day, including canoes, is usually from \$2.00 to \$2.50 and board, ranging somewhat in accordance with the experience of the guide and the length of time he will be employed.

Price for teams, \$3.00 per day. All guides furnish their own canoes.

The best bait to use for these large trout is live minnows, phantom minnows and small spoons. It is claimed that the extremely large trout in these lakes are not so easily taken with the fly, though in tributary streams and outlets from the lakes, the average weight of trout taken is one pound, and the fly fishing is good in these waters. The large trout caught in the lakes of this region run as heavy as six to eight pounds.

## **Kawartha Lakes**

The chain of lakes which comprises this region lies north of Peterborough and Lindsay, and is composed of Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, with a magnificent steamer route of seventy miles from Lakefield to Coboconk. They are situated in the counties of Victoria and Peterborough, and combine the wildest primeval granite, mountain and forest scenery, with lovely grassy, shrub and vine-clad shores. Many of the lakes are dotted

with islands, on which pretty and comfortable homes have been erected for their summer tenants, and throughout the chain the tourist and sportsman are at no point remote from busy town or village, or humble cottage home, and yet in comparative seclusion.

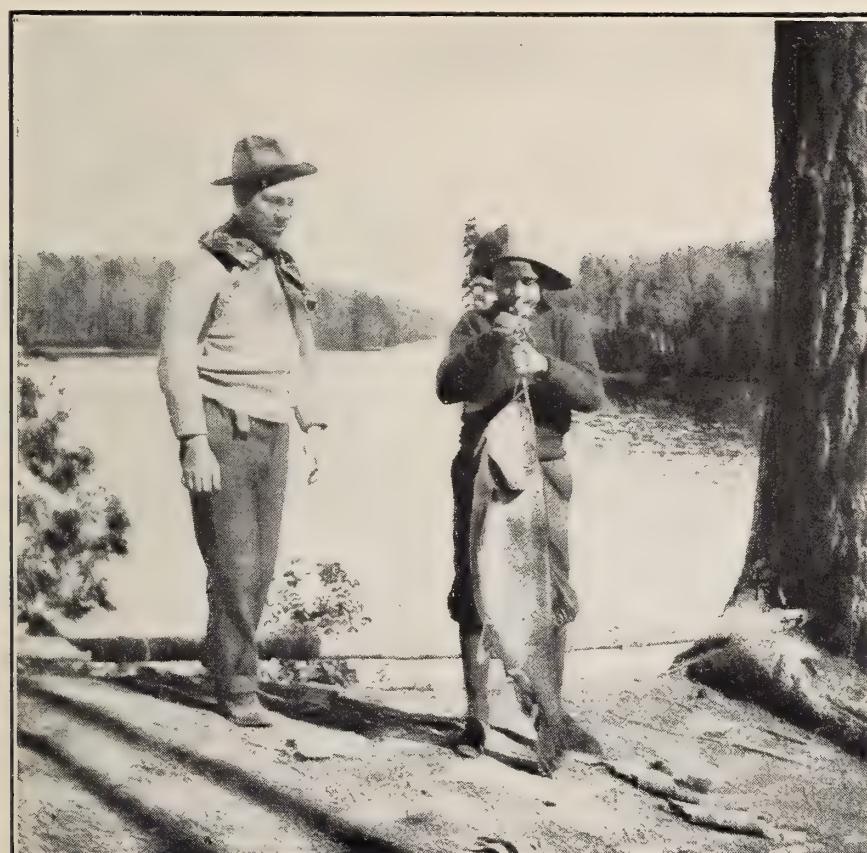
The great charms and advantages of the locality are rendering the "Kawartha Lakes" unsurpassed as a summer resort in Canada. Every variety of scenery, the calm pastoral of Sturgeon; the romantic rocky islands of Stony, with their deep shores; the fine bathing of Balsam and Cameron, and the picturesque beauty of the lakes further north, coupled with the unsurpassed fishing and shooting along the entire chain, lend to these waters an attraction and a charm.

Excellent Indian and white guides and cooks are found in Lindsay, Peterborough, Lakefield, Fenelon Falls, Coboconk, Bobcaygeon—in short, at all points along the route.

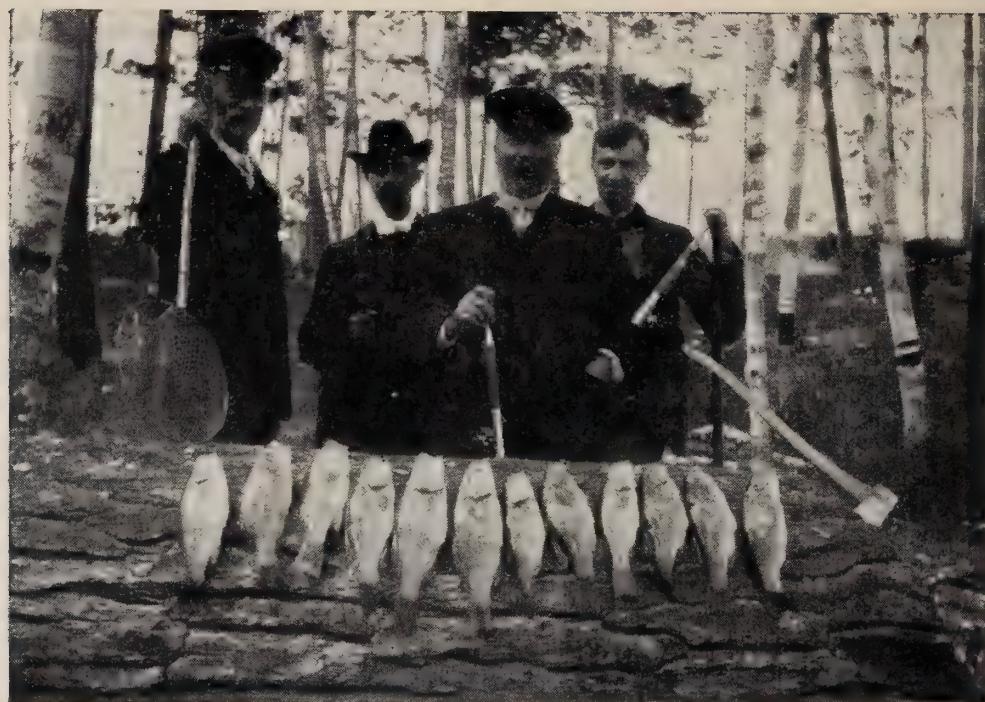
The eastern portion is reached via Peterborough and Lakefield, the latter being the point of embarkation for the trip up Stony Lake, and the western portion is reached via Lindsay or Coboconk.

The fishing is good in close proximity to the many points where hotel accommodation can be had. All the waters in these lakes teem with fish—bass and maskinonge in the summer and trout in the fall. If one has a good guide he does not need to be an expert with the rod and reel to make a fine catch, for the fish are eager for the bait and seem to court their own destruction.

Deer, duck, partridge, geese and other wild game abound, and capital sport may be had during the open seasons. North of Coboconk are situated the Mud Turtle Lakes. These waters resemble the famous lakes of Killarney. The maskinonge fishing ends here, but is at its very best, the fish seeming to press to their utmost limit. Like Lindsay, Coboconk is a favorite starting point for canoeing parties.



**All He Can Do to Lift Him**



**An Hour's Catch of Small-Mouthed Black Bass — Temagami District**

Canoes, tents, camp beds, utensils, fishing tackle and other outfit for camping parties may be obtained at Lindsay, Peterborough, Lakefield, Fenelon Falls or Coboconk.

Sportsmen, anglers and tourists should write to agents of the Grand Trunk Railway System whose names appear in this book for a copy of "Kawartha Lakes folder," which gives a full description of this magnificent district.

### **Algonquin National Park of Ontario**

Camping, with all its pleasures, is probably the most healthful way to enjoy an outing in the woods, and where one has good fishing, beautiful camping spots, clear and pellucid water for drinking and bathing, magnificent scenery, interesting canoeing routes, and all the pleasures that can be derived in outdoor life at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, a week, two weeks, a month or the entire summer can be spent with the utmost profit. Such a region is the territory known as the "Algonquin National Park" situated on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System, about 200 miles north of the city of Toronto, and 170 miles west of the capital of the Dominion—Ottawa.

Canada possesses many stretches of fine scenery, and the many districts in the Province of Ontario are fast becoming known to the thousands of summer tourists who each year spend their summers away from home. There is a variety of landscape such as is found in no other country, and when it is considered that 45 per cent of the entire area of the Province of Ontario, exclusive of the Great Lakes, is made up of water stretches of rivers and lakes, one can imagine the scenic grandeur which is found.

While thousands are familiar with the better-known resorts in Canada which have developed into such popularity within the last few years, it is known by a comparative few only that there exists close at hand a preserve, as it were, set aside by the Provincial Government of Ontario, solely for the delectation of mankind, where true sportsmen are welcomed and where the fishing is not in name only, but where the gamiest of black bass, speckled trout and salmon trout are found in goodly numbers; where the

lakes and rivers possess a beauty of their own—a wilderness, a surprise; where the fauna and flora are found in luxuriant profusion; where the forests are heavily timbered and the shores of the lakes beautifully clothed with a raiment of pine and balsam, and where every breath of the pure air gives new life.

**The Fishing.**—The waters of the lakes are deep and translucent, filled with the gamiest of the game species of fish—black bass, three and four pounds, and salmon trout tipping the scales at 10 and 12 pounds are plentiful in the waters south of the railway line, while north of the railway bass are not found. The rivulets and streams are alive with the gamiest of speckled trout, the cool waters giving them fighting tendencies which delight the heart of the most ardent angler. Salmon trout are found in the lakes north of the railway, and excellent fishing is assured in any of these waters. During the months of May and June the trout fishing is at its best, the speckled beauties rise to the fly, and are most voracious for the "Parmachene belle," "Red Ibis" and "Montreal." During the month of June and the first ten days of July, black flies are troublesome, and anglers should provide themselves with any of the many preventatives against this pest. After sunset the flies do not bother, but during the daytime they are active and annoying. The excellent fishing, however, that awaits the keen sportsman offsets any discomforts of this nature. In the midsummer, successful still-fishing in these cool waters is assured, the salmon and speckled trout being freely taken in twenty to thirty feet of water, and the black bass in their customary haunts. In the months of July and August, when the majority of people take their holidays, the fishing is good in these waters, but other bait than the fly must be used for the bass and salmon trout, though the speckled trout rise to the fly in the streams and shallow brooks. Copper wire lines, a couple of hundred feet, with live minnow bait and a good heavy reel on a steel bass rod, seems to be the most effectual tackle for killing salmon trout, and no difficulty is experienced in landing the number allowed each fisherman under the Government regulations, and one can depend upon getting a big fellow every strike. The very best fishing months in this region are May, August, September and October. Bait is plentiful and can be procured readily in almost all of the lakes with a dip net or with small hooks.



**Result of a Day's Fishing—Lake Temagami**

**Big Game.**—Great are the opportunities in this territory for the observation of wild animals and for those who desire to shoot with a camera the wild life of the woods.

Hunting is not allowed inside the lines which mark the Park boundary, and the carrying of firearms, with the exception of a revolver, is prohibited. Deer, being found in large numbers and less in dread of being hunted or killed, are seen more frequently, and on every lake and river can be seen daily the red deer feeding among the lily pads or coming down to the water's edge to drink. Moose, though not as plentiful as the deer, inhabit the forests and are increasing in numbers every year. In the course of the writer's trip through this territory, forty-three deer were seen



**37½-lb. Maskinonge Caught at Rosedale, Kawartha Lakes**

the first two days of our journey, and a party coming out told us that during a week they had counted 160 deer, mostly in twos and threes, but as many as fifteen in one herd.

Though hunting in Park limits is contrary to the law, capital sport may be secured outside the boundaries of the reservation, where the season for deer hunting opens November 1st and continues for fifteen days, and where the laws governing the open season in Ontario are observed. Recently a ruling has been issued by the Minister of Lands and Mines which allows hunters to carry firearms through the Park to the hunting grounds situated outside the Park limits, and also to transport the legal number of deer through the reservation to the railway station. Arrangements, however, must be made with the superintendent in advance for a ranger to accompany the party.

**Outside the Park.**—On the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk, five miles east of Scotia Junction, lies the interesting village of Kearney, located on Loon Lake and nestling amid the hills of the Upper Maganetawan River. It is situated in the center of a magnificent fishing district, as it is within an hour's drive of any one of *over thirty lakes*, many of which can be reached by canoe right from the village. These lakes are being yearly stocked with trout fry by the Government, and are simply alive with speckled, gray and salmon trout, some of the latter recently caught weighing as high as seventeen pounds.

As a hunting ground, it is unequaled, being situated on the edge of Algonquin National Park. The overflow of game from that spacious preserve keeps it constantly stocked with deer and partridge. Moose have walked right into the village, and every winter groups of otter can be seen at almost any time playing on the iced bay opposite the hotels. Hundreds of deer are shipped out every fall.

The Maganetawan River, which runs through Kearney, takes its rise in Algonquin Park, and parties wishing to do the Park by this route, can be supplied with all requirements from Kearney.

## ***Deer Hunting in the Highlands of Ontario***

There is something peculiarly fascinating about deer hunting, or the thousands of sportsmen that each year penetrate the Highlands of Ontario and undergo the hardships necessarily incident in the life of the successful deer hunter would not repeat the journey annually. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks, and in fact all sorts and conditions of men, early in the fall, as soon as the green forests begin to give way to their autumn hue, take down their rifles and accouterments, oil and grease them, sight them, and make ready for the opening season when the law allows the killing of deer. At that time the prevailing topic of conversation in all sporting circles is deer hunting.

Then, when the first frost has nipped the leaves, and the cold northern winds have swept them from the trees, the deer hunter packs up his kit, gathers his party together, and hies him to some favorite hunting grounds in the districts of Northern Ontario, there to engage in his entralling pastime.

The deer hunting season throughout the "Highlands of Ontario" resulted most satisfactorily to the hunters that went into the district during the open season of 1909 (November 1st to 15th). It is estimated that over 10,000 deer and 200 moose were killed during the open season. It is somewhat marvelous how the stock of deer keeps pace with the number killed, but it seems that each year they are becoming more numerous, and there is an increase instead of a diminution. This is accounted for by the shortness of the open season and by the strict prosecution by the Ontario Government of any one transgressing the laws. The wanton slaughter, which no doubt would have prevailed had hunters been allowed to kill at their pleasure, has thus been prevented to a great extent, and one of the best heritages of the public saved. During the open season of 1909 the Canadian Express Company alone carried 2,779 deer, the total weight of these shipments amounting to 245,476 pounds. All these carcasses were shipped from points located on the Grand Trunk Railway System, the largest number being taken out of the Maganetawan River region, the "Lake of Bays" District, points on the Northern Division and the Ottawa Division. Of course, this is not a criterion of the number that are killed, as this does not include those killed by settlers, Indians and half-breeds, and by those hunters who do not have to express their deer to their homes; nor the wounded ones that get away and die; nor those killed and eaten by the 7,000 hunters and their dogs during the two



**A Moose Head from the "Highlands of Ontario"**

weeks they are in the woods. Taking all this into consideration, it is estimated that there could not have been less than 10,000 deer killed during the season.

Every hunter resident of the Province of Ontario is obliged to take out a license for deer hunting, for which he pays \$2.00. Every non-resident must also take out a license or permit, which costs him \$50.00.

No person is allowed to kill more than one each open season, which extends from the 1st to the 15th of November, both days inclusive. Each license is supplied with a coupon, which must be attached to the deer killed, and the carrier who transports the deer is obliged to cancel this coupon when delivered to him for transport.

There are immense tracts of rocky but well wooded territory in the northern districts which can never be brought under cultivation, and which, so long as the forests are not denuded, will continue to be a veritable sportsman's paradise, the haunt and home of the red deer, as well as other game animals native of the Province.

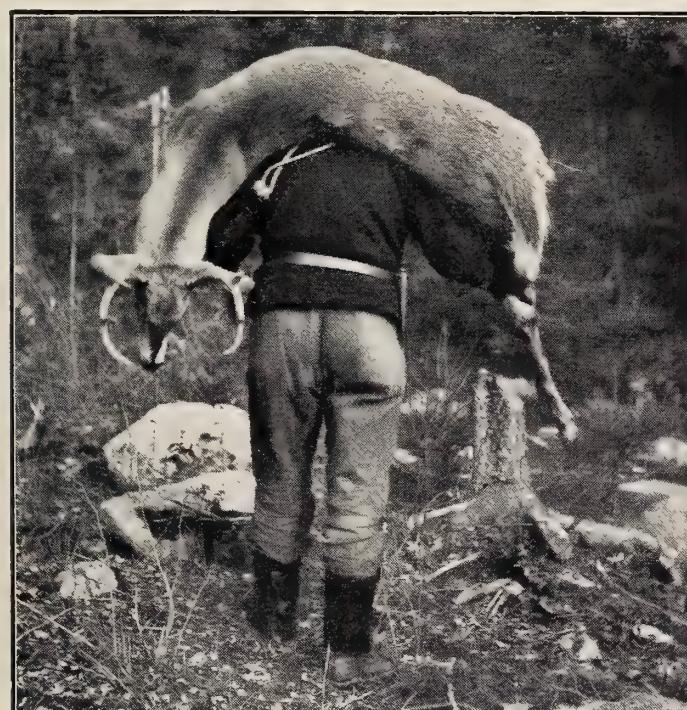
### ***Picturesque Bay of Quinte***

The Bay of Quinte is one of the beautiful bodies of water that tourists and pleasure-seekers never tire of, and the popularity of this district is demonstrated by the ever increasing influx of summer travel. Not only Canadians, but thousands from across the international border pass their vacations at some point on the bay, and many of these spend the whole summer at one of the numerous towns or cities located on its shores. The scenery is picturesque and the trip through the bay is one of the greatest that the Province of Ontario affords. Campers can find ideal spots to pitch their tents, and the disciple of Izaak Walton can enjoy himself to his heart's content with the gamey species of the finny kingdom which abound in these waters. Maskinonge abound, while bass and other fish can be found in goodly number.

While the Bay of Quinte offers unsurpassed facilities for the enjoyment of the amusements of yachting, boating, bathing and swimming, the inducements it holds out to the angler surpass

all its other attractions. From its western extremity at the Murray Canal, to its junction with Lake Ontario at the city of Kingston, a distance of eighty-five miles, its waters are suitable for the best development of the finny inhabitants, thirty species of which are stated by naturalists to inhabit its waters. Of this great number there are only two which by the common consent of anglers are esteemed "game fish," the maskinonge and the black bass, though some worthy disciples of Izaak Walton include the wall-eyed pike (*Doré*) in that order. Of all these fish, the first rank is deservedly given to the maskinonge. This lordly fish belongs to the pike family, of which it is the acknowledged chieftain. Handsome, both in shape and color, its body seems formed in an equal degree for strength and agility, and a bolder biter or more enduring fighter does not exist in all America's fresh water seas. This grand fish is almost exclusively taken with a spoon, or other artificial bait, as it is rarely fished for in any other way, and from its habit of lurking among or in the immediate vicinity of the weed beds, it is seldom taken in the nets of professional fishermen. Stragglers of this species are occasionally captured in all parts of the bay, but there are certain localities in which it is met with more abundantly. Hay Bay is the most celebrated of these resorts. They are also numerous in Mosquito Bay, an expansion of Big Bay, which extends between Huff's Island and Big Island, and which is believed by many to be the headquarters and breeding place of the maskinonge of this district. The largest one caught recently in this vicinity tipped the scales at fifty-four pounds, but such a weight is quite rare, the usual weight running between ten and thirty pounds. In the vicinity of Nigger Island, and in the stretch of water between Dead Creek and Murray Canal, at the head of the bay, maskinonge are caught in considerable numbers.

We now come to the angler's fish *par excellence*, the black bass. This fish inhabits the open water and is diffused over the whole extent of the bay, though there are certain shallow spots or bars on which they seem to congregate. This species is fished for by trailing with a spoon or artificial minnow, like the maskinonge, only with much smaller bait, or with a natural minnow mounted on a gang of hooks. The grasshopper is a very killing bait in its season, and is best used about three feet below the surface. Two hoppers should be put on at once, transfixed



**Returning to Camp — Highlands of Ontario**



**One Day's Catch of St. Lawrence River Maskinonge**

through the thick part of the body below the wings, their heads turned in opposite ways. The cleanest, the least troublesome, and on the whole, the most satisfactory way of bass fishing, however, is with the artificial fly. The greatest weight ever attained by the small-mouthed species in this section is six pounds, and occasionally large-mouthed bass are found weighing eight to nine pounds.

The pike-perch (wall-eyed pike or doré) stands next in estimation. It usually takes the bait at the bottom, but will sometimes rise to the lure in shallow water. The pike-perch, as a food fish, is equal to the bass. The fish which provide the sport of the juvenile angler are the yellow perch, the rock bass, the calico bass, two or three species of sunfish, the chub, the eel and the mud-cat, all of which are vigorous tribes and abundant in their season. Angling for them is very simple, as they will take almost any bait.

The Bay of Quinte is reached via Trenton and Belleville, two prominent points on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System. The hotel accommodation at these points is first-class, and the many resorts located on the shores of the bay have ample and comfortable accommodation for the tourist, angler and sportsman. The facilities and sites for camping are unlimited.

***The Thousand Islands***

This remarkable archipelago begins near Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extends some forty miles down the river to Brockville. They present to the view of the passing traveler everything conceivable in the way of an island, from a bare rock a yard across, to an island covering many acres, many heavily wooded, some covered merely with grass, some cultivated only as farms, some containing only a beautiful summer residence with its surrounding pleasure grounds, and others fitted up with rustic seats and tables for pleasure parties. Some of the islands are hilly, while others scarcely rise above the water's surface, and, viewed from the deck of a steamer winding its way among them, make an impression upon the mind that memory tenaciously clings to. Between and among these thread innumerable channels, here pouring a swift and crystal tide through some pent-up chasm, and there forming in deep, still pools, much loved by the wary black bass, near the shadow of some castellated crag. Of course these localities are the haunts of sportsmen, especially those who enjoy fishing and wild fowl shooting, and every facility

for these pursuits, as well as for boating and other watering-place recreations, is furnished by the summer hotels among the islands.

In a region of such aquatic nature, boating and fishing are naturally leading sports, and the wide channel of the St. Lawrence River, with a current of less than two miles in the vicinity of Round Island, offers every opportunity for a thorough enjoyment of these pastimes. The stream teems with the gamiest of fish, such as black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, etc. Connected with the hotels are boats with experienced and trustworthy oarsmen. These "St. Lawrence River skiffs," as they are called, have a beauty of line, strength, comfort, lightness, ease of handling and swift sailing qualities. They seat two persons and the oarsman, and are equipped with all the appurtenances for fishing and cooking, the oarsmen being adept at both arts.

During the summer season a through sleeping car is run from Buffalo via Toronto to Kingston Wharf, and connects there with steamers for the different points situated in the region.

## *Rideau River and Lakes*

Probably no trip is attracting more of the attention of tourists and sportsmen just now than that between Kingston and Ottawa, via the Rideau, a distance of 126½ miles. The Rideau is a waterway between the two cities mentioned, made by connecting a large number of the most beautiful lakes on the continent. The river and lakes afford delightful sails and scenery, and invigorating air.

Kingston is the starting point for this charming district, if the journey is to be all the way by boat, and here the steamers of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., are taken for the trip through these waters.

The Grand Trunk service to Kingston is all that is to be desired, through sleeping cars being operated direct to the steamer wharf.

Although there are several places where tourists can find accommodation, Jones' Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Westport are the Mecca of fishermen.

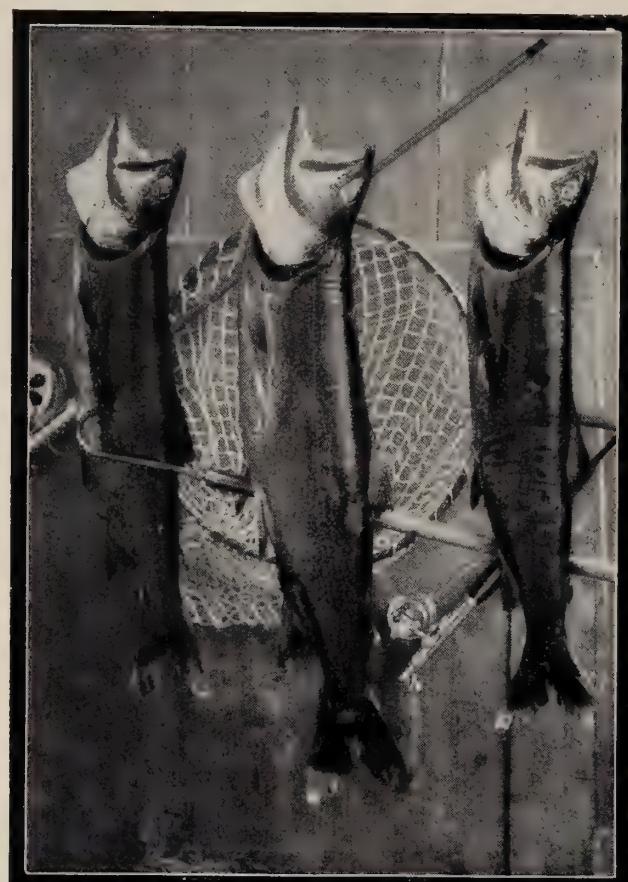
The route is through some of the finest fishing grounds in existence. Bass and pickerel are plentiful and maskinonge of



**Black Bass from Rideau Lakes**

from twenty to forty pounds weight abound. The whole route is the paradise of anglers.

Lake Opinicon, once the home of the wild potato, not infrequently yields black bass up to seven pounds. The spotted, strawberry, calico bass, or croppy, as it is variously called, a most toothsome morsel, perch and other minor members of the finny tribe, are also found in great abundance. Passing through Indian, Clear and Newboro Lakes, and the lock at the village of Newboro, we finally reach the summit, or highest point of Little Lake Rideau, which differs from the other lakes in being one unbroken sheet of water. Here we are 151 feet above Lake Ontario, which elevation we have obtained by thirteen locks in thirty-



**A Sample of Rideau Lakes Salmon Trout**

eight miles, and must now descend 295 feet by thirty-four locks in eighty-seven miles to Ottawa. We now pass into Big Rideau, the queen of the chain, it being twenty-one miles long and from one to eight miles in width, and having over 200 islands.

Salmon trout abound in this lake, often gladdening the heart of the fisherman with twenty-five pounds of precious weight. Owing to the abundant growth of wild rice, this district has become the favorite breeding and feeding grounds of wild ducks. It is the home of the wild duck. Among others may be mentioned the native wood duck, which builds in hollow trees; the widgeon, the bluebill, also native; the broadbill, the redhead, the somewhat rare shoveler, the American goldeye, the blue wing, the green-wing teal, the black, the mallard and the canvasback. Wild geese are also very numerous. There is a good supply of game in the woods, amongst which are several varieties of snipe, notably the Wilson, dear to epicures; the partridge, the yellow-legged plover and woodcock. Of larger birds, there are the bald-headed eagle, the great northern diver, the osprey, and others of similar character. Those who wish to penetrate into the deep woods will find deer, bear, lynx, wildcat, and occasionally a stray wolf, with abundance of foxes, mink, muskrat, raccoon, grey, red

and flying squirrels. That interesting animal, the beaver, was once numerous in this district, but the trapper has almost exterminated him. His patiently constructed dams remain, however, to attest his industry.

**Charleston Lake.**—Charleston Lake is an ideal place for the fisherman who likes to enjoy his favorite sport under the most comfortable conditions, and in the very midst of civilization, so to speak. The lake might easily be a bit of the Thousand Islands, which it resembles in more than one particular, and from which it is divided, at the outlet, by only a few miles of land. It is girt for the most part by steep and rocky shores, and on approaching it from any direction no hint is given, until within a few hundred yards, that one is near so considerable a body of water.

The season is long—as soon as the ice goes out the salmon trout are in shallow water and may be caught almost anywhere with any kind of tackle. Though not generally considered a game fish, the salmon trout is by no means to be despised in the early spring time, when he is at his best, and with light tackle puts up a good fight for his life. As the weather grows warmer the fish seek the deep, cool waters, and afford good sport until the season closes in November. In the summer time, the modern angler equips himself with a line of annealed copper wire, no thicker than a cambric needle, but strong and pliable, running on a reel as easily as silk. A light sinker takes this down to a depth of sixty or eighty feet, and the great length of the line allows the fish to show all his fighting qualities.

Black bass abound in Charleston, and can be taken freely during the entire season, from June 16th until the ice takes in the fall. They are of good size, running as high as four pounds, and so plentiful that any day one may easily reach the legal limit. Fly fishing is good for bass for a couple of weeks after the season opens, when they go to the weed beds in deeper water and are taken with live minnows or artificial bait. There are also Oswego or large-mouthed bass, running larger than the bronze-backers, equally good as pan fish, and fighters of sturdy mettle.

The conditions for sport are comfortable and convenient. Charleston Lake is reached either from Landsdowne station on the Grand Trunk Railway, with a drive of five or six miles to the Outlet; by the Brockville & Westport R. R. to Athens, and a five-mile drive to Cedar Park; or by a drive of about twenty miles from Brockville direct, through as fair and pleasant a farming country as one would wish to see.

Down near the foot of Donnelson's Bay, one of the deepest of the many arms of Charleston Lake, there is a portage of about half a mile which brings you to the side of Red Horse Lake, small but deep, of the same general character as Charleston, as indeed are almost all the lakes in the wonderful Rideau chain. Singleton Lake is a little smaller than Red Horse, the two connecting by a short channel and usually known as "Furness Waters." In these two lakes the salmon trout grow to an unusual size.

Upper and Lower Beverly Lakes lie on either side of the Brockville & Westport Railway, being reached from Delta station. Together they are somewhat larger than Charleston, with clear and deep water, and plenty of fish. While there are islands in plenty, there is no such labyrinth as Charleston presents. Boats and canoes may be dropped into the Delta River at the railway station, and with a few portages one may travel for hundreds of miles along the lovely Rideau chain.

**Westport** is at the head of the Upper Rideau, connected by a lock with the Lower Rideau. These are the largest lakes in the chain, and are equal to any of them for fishing. The salmon trout are large, a Rideau specimen of twenty-five pounds being not uncommon.

In all Canada there is no lovelier route for a canoe trip, long or short, and it can begin anywhere and end anywhere else. One can drop his craft in the water at Gananoque if he likes, make his way up the river to Charleston, at the outlet portage to Furness Waters, and the whole of the Rideau chain is before him. He can do the same at Delta, Newboro or Westport, and there is no limit to his wanderings save his own sweet will. With abundant fish in every lake, never more than a few miles from supplies, he can live as well as he desires, and while apparently in deepest solitudes, can reach a railway or a steamboat with a few hours of paddling.

**West Rideau, or Wolfe Lake.**—This lake is situated about four miles west of Westport. It is four to five miles long and two and one-half to three miles wide, covered with islands, with clear and deep water and high cliff shores, and teems with large black bass, salmon trout and pickerel. The black bass caught in this lake are the gamiest of the finny tribe, and many of them weigh as high as five and one-half pounds.

The fishing is at its best in this lake from July 1st to August 30th, though at all times the patient fisherman can always land enough. First-class guides, boats and bait can be secured at Westport at moderate charges.

**Little Sand Lake.**—Sand Lake is a small, oblong shaped body of water, one-half mile west of Westport, devoid of islands. Many good catches of pike-perch or wall-eyed pike (doré) are made here. They run as high as ten to twelve pounds.

**Loon, Mosquito, Benson, Indian and Clear Lakes.**—All of these afford excellent sport and enormous catches of black bass and pike are made in them. They are all reached from Newboro Lake by canoe or skiffs, and form a continuous chain of picturesque lakes around Wright's Island.

**Big Sand, Openicon, Indian and Clear Lakes.**—Four beautiful clear lakes, with good fishing, also form part of the canoe route from Newboro to Delta or Charleston.

**Devil Lake** is reached through Newboro and Loon Lakes, and is considered one of the prettiest and best fishing lakes in the group.

**Red-Horse Lake.**—A small but deep lake, with some beautiful islands and high cliff shores. It is here that the record catches of eighteen to twenty-five pound salmon trout are made, and many of the largest black bass are caught in it.

**Openicon Lake**, between Chaffey's Locks and Foster's Locks, six miles long and two miles wide, is said to be one of the best bass lakes in the Rideau chain.

For further particulars regarding this magnificent fishing district, and information regarding the lakes in the vicinity of Westport, write Mr. John E. Whaley, Westport, Ont., and to Mr. W. J. Curle, Superintendent B. W. & S. S. M. Ry., Brockville, Ont., for further particulars regarding the fishing districts on that railway.

## ***Fishing in the Long Sault***

A day or a week of really good fishing, with scenery galore and decidedly novel experience in other directions, can be had by leaving the Grand Trunk train at Mille Roches, two hours west of Montreal. At Maple Grove, where there is a nice little roadside inn, a mile distant from Mille Roches station, a branch of the St. Lawrence River, a couple of hundred yards wide, separates the Canadian shore from Barnhart's Island, in New York State. The favorite trip is a drive up the island, three miles to the head, a boat being taken up in a special conveyance. The boat is shoved down the hill and into the river, and good fishing

begins at once—a bass it may be, a doré or a maskinonge, and you don't have long to wait. Just above the landing is Sand Bay, under the Long Sault. It looks dangerous, but it isn't, and as the oarsman runs out till you can feel the swell of the rapids, one is likely also to feel the tug of a lusty pickerel, which will put up a good fight in the heavy water. While eating a well-cooked fish dinner on the island, the regular lineboat of the R. & O. Nav. Co. is seen entering the rapids a mile above, and tumbling and tossing as in a heavy sea. Down she comes, passing the launches almost within a stone's throw. After dinner the oarsman will take you out into the rapids, and though you are below the heaviest of the water, there is disturbance enough to make it quite exciting. Down among the eddies lurk the bass, the pickerel, and the 'lunge not a few; and one may fish for a week, in different waters each day, with a good catch every time, almost to a certainty. The day's trip ends where it began, and for sport and variety is hard to beat. There is good hotel accommodation at Maple Grove, and on the island, attentive, careful oarsmen, good boats and plenty of live minnows for bait.

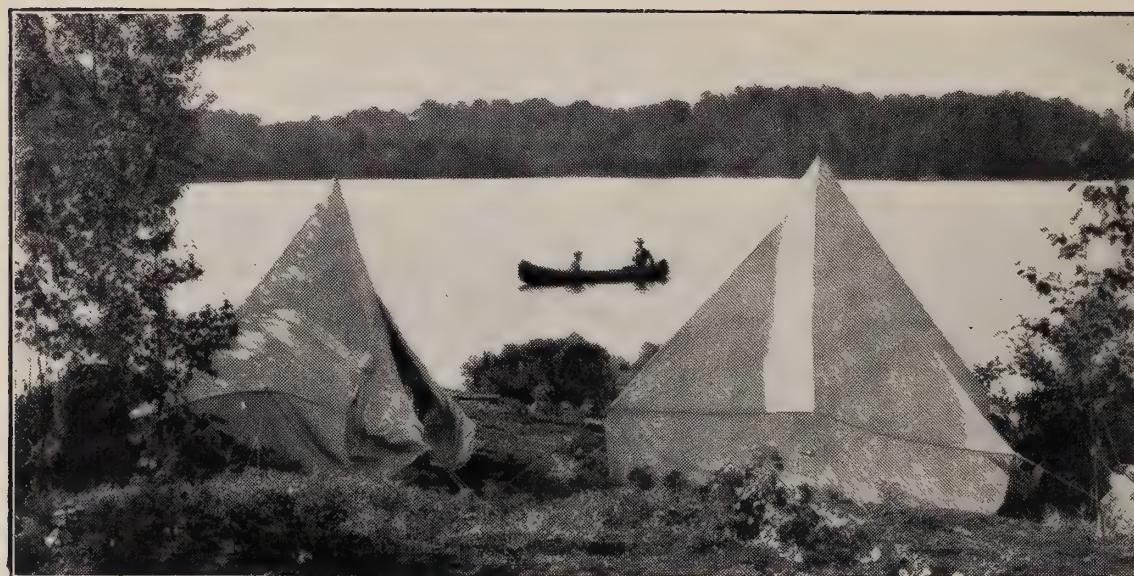
### ***Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Province of Quebec***

This charming village, situated at the western end of the island of Montreal and twenty miles distant from the metropolitan city of Canada, lies almost at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis.

Fishing in the waters at, and in very close proximity to, Ste. Anne, is exceptionally good, even for Canada, which is renowned the world over for its most excellent sport in this direction. Black bass and wall-eyed pike (whose local name is "doré"—meaning in French "the golden") are the most plentiful, while the lordly maskinonge, that prince of game fish, is found in reasonable abundance during the open season; in fact, the maskinonge grounds, which lie something like seven miles below Ste. Anne and in easy access to the village, are believed to be the very best in Canadian waters. The record fish taken at this



**After a Day's Hunt—Muskoka Lakes**



**Camp Life in Algonquin Park**

resort tipped the scales at fifty-seven pounds. Small fish, such as perch, can be taken in almost innumerable quantities.

Ducks are numerous in the direction of Windmill Point, east of the village and near the St. Lawrence River; while full bags of partridges are obtained with little difficulty.

The hotel accommodation at this popular resort is good, there being four hotels and several boarding houses, the terms running from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, with special rates for a prolonged sojourn. In addition to the hotels and boarding houses, many of the farmers in the vicinity have accommodation for a limited number of guests.

The excellent suburban and through train service given by the Grand Trunk Railway System between Ste. Anne and Montreal gives the summer visitor, tourist or sportsman the opportunity of reaching the city at any hour of the day.

At Vaudreuil, situated on the other side of Ile Perrot (three miles distant), the fishing is excellent, although not superior to that of Ste. Anne.

## **Richelieu River**

The fishing in the Richelieu River within thirty miles of Montreal is excellent, and a good day's sport can be enjoyed by lovers of the rod and reel at any time during the open season. A favorite starting point for sportsmen is from the town of St. Johns, distant twenty-seven miles from Montreal on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System. From this point the angler or hunter can go up or down the river as he is inclined, equally good sport awaiting him in either direction. Experienced guides, good boats or canoes, and all the requisites necessary for a fishing or hunting expedition can be secured in the town. The principal fish that abound in the waters of the Richelieu are black bass, pike-perch (doré), pike and perch. Twenty-one miles south of St. John's is Lake Champlain, and the inlet of the Richelieu River. Up the river between St. Johns, P. Q., and Rouses Point, N. Y., there is capital perch, pike and pike-perch (doré) fishing, but one must go down the river below St. Johns for black bass, where good sport can be had in the rapids within a mile of the town. In the fall the hunter can be assured of good duck shooting within a few miles of the town; the favorite locality probably being in the vicinity of Isle-Aux-Noix, a distance of twelve miles, and the locality known as "the flats," distant about six miles from the town. Farther down the Richelieu, at Belœil, twenty-one miles from Montreal by rail, the fishing is fair, bass and pickerel being the species that are caught.

## *Lake St. John and the Saguenay*

Lake St. John and its tributary waters are by far the most famous headquarters for fishing in the Province of Quebec. It is reached by the Grand Trunk Railway to Quebec, and thence by Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, which has opened up a new and fascinating route to the far-famed Saguenay River in Northern Canada, through an ever-changing panorama of precipitous mountains towering overhead, of yawning chasms deep below, the scores of fish-laden lakes and the miles of rapturous river rapids, which unfolds itself to the tourist as the train follows the serpentine course of the iron road that invades the wilderness home of the bear, the moose, the caribou, the beaver, and the aboriginal Montagnais Indians. What ideal camping sites for the artist, the angler or the hunter!

The line along this route embraces the famous Lake St. Joseph, whose clear stretch of water, as seen through the opening trees, has invited many an artist to attempt to transfix its beauty on canvas. The lake affords good fishing, and there is also a fair supply of duck and partridge, while at the rear of the mountains, some five miles inland, bear and caribou may be found.

Lake St. Joseph is replete with hotel accommodations, and is a delightful place to spend a summer holiday. Lake Edward, on the same line, breaks the journey to Roberval about half-way. Its situation is exceedingly picturesque, and its waters teem with splendid specimens of trout, a good catch of which will average



**Partridges are Plentiful in the Highlands of Ontario**

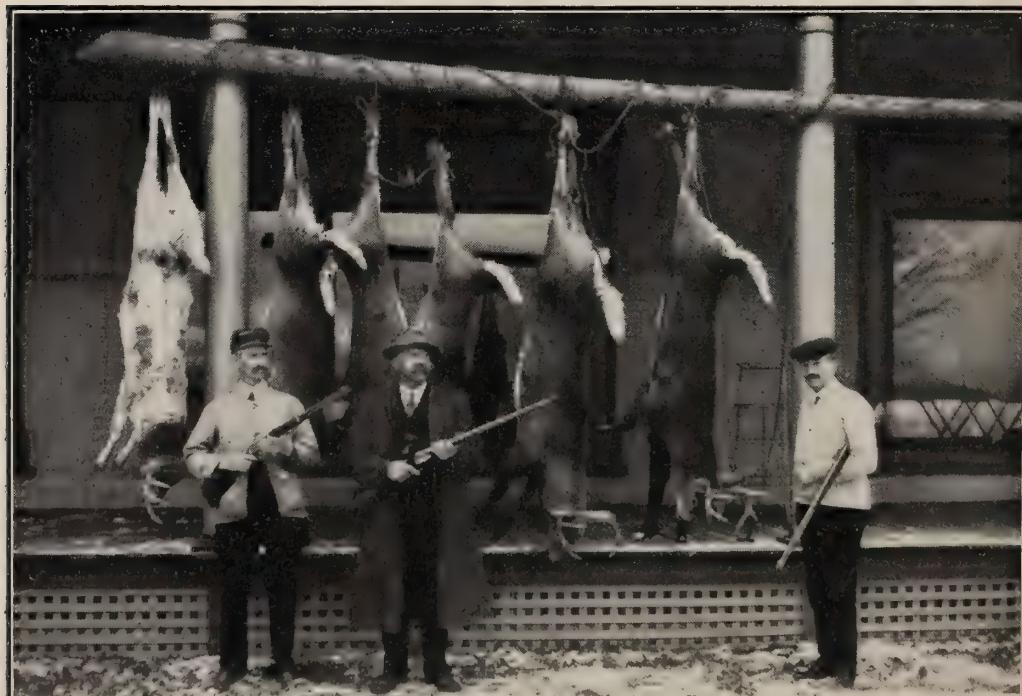
ten pounds. The trout are peculiar to this lake and are much sought after.

Passing the line at a distance of nearly 200 miles from Quebec, Roberval, the northern terminus of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, is reached. It is the "home of the ouananiche or fresh water salmon." The anglers loudest in its praises are those who have crossed the Atlantic and who come from the Southern States to give it fight in the rapid waters of the great lake's discharge, or in its mighty tributaries, some of which are over a mile wide at their mouths and hundreds of miles in length. Here the comfort and safety of the tourist or angler are looked after by the Indian guides, who pitch his tent, cook his meals and propel him with rapid yet easy gliding motion over seemingly endless waterways, in the birch-bark canoes of which Longfellow has so musically sung in *Hiawatha*.

The ouananiche, in formation, bears an exceedingly close resemblance to "Salmo Solar," the illustrious salmon. He is silvery white in color, with pronounced irregular black spots on head, back and apercle, and with a very large fin power, especially in the caudal, which is immense. The open fins at once reveal the source of his inordinate strength, while his dauntless courage is the native attribute of his species.

In these waters he rarely exceeds seven pounds in weight, while but few taken there reach five pounds. Lake St. John lies about 200 miles due north from Quebec, at an altitude of 300 feet above the sea, and nowhere holds a depth of greater than 100 feet. Six very large rivers, besides numerous small streams, empty their waters into Lake St. John, among them the Mistassini, whose source is said to be a mammoth mysterious lake, hidden away in the dim, unknown north, often vaguely described, yet regarding which nothing authentic appears to be known. It is curious that the vast body has no greater depth than 100 feet, comparatively shallow water, while the river which forms its outlet, the mighty and marvelous Saguenay, reaches a depth of 2,000 feet; yet the sea level is but 300 feet below Lake St. John.

But, though from the above description it will be seen that the region of Lake St. John is essentially the paradise of the angler, it also abounds in excellent shooting, and the surrounding country is delightful.



**Hunting Party, near Gorham, N. H.**



**43½-lb. Maskinonge — Ste. Anne de Bellevue**

## ***Maine and New Hampshire***

The Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System is replete with magnificent districts that hold forth unlimited attractions for the tourist, sportsman and angler. The railway runs through some of the most beautiful scenery in the east, and penetrates through the heart of the White Mountains.

Maine probably is, in size and character, as well as in growing volume of summer travel, the principal haven for the tourist. The movement of this temporary population is along two routes, or rather into two sections of the State. Fishing parties gravitate towards the Rangeley Lakes, the trout streams of the inland country, and the other inland lakes, while most of those who aim to combine pleasure, recuperation and rest, after the toils of a busy city life, have for their objective point any of the many beaches and resorts on the coast. In circumstances, character and aims, the summer population of Maine represents the greatest variety. Sportsmen, as has been said, see the lakes, and with them goes a small army of less noticeable and less wealthy persons, both men and women, who push their canoes far into the unbroken forests along the streams and lakes. Life in the woods represents the acme of the negligee; at the seashore resorts, on the contrary, with their large hotels and greater opportunity for display, the demands of fashion are heavier, and one dresses for dinner.

From the West, the admirable summer service of the Grand Trunk Railway System carries the passenger over the main lines of their tracks via a route which is filled with attractions and scenes that rivet the attention. From Chicago to Portland through Pullman sleeping cars run on the fast express trains

operated by this system and Pullman sleeping cars are also operated from Montreal to Old Orchard and Kennebunk Beach.

## *The Rangeley Lakes*

Among the most celebrated resorts of the continent of America must be named the Rangeley Lakes, in the northwest of the State of Maine.

Isolated in a boundless tract of unbroken forest, this vast range of waters extends for a distance of fifty miles, abounding in splendid specimens of trout, some of which are so immense that their right to rank as such has been disputed.

The lakes are six in number, connected by small streams which form a continuous water communication along the whole range.

A small portion of the country has been cleared, which rescues it from that of an unbroken wilderness, but for many years to come the lake district will remain the favorite resort of those desiring to spend the summer season in this section of the country.

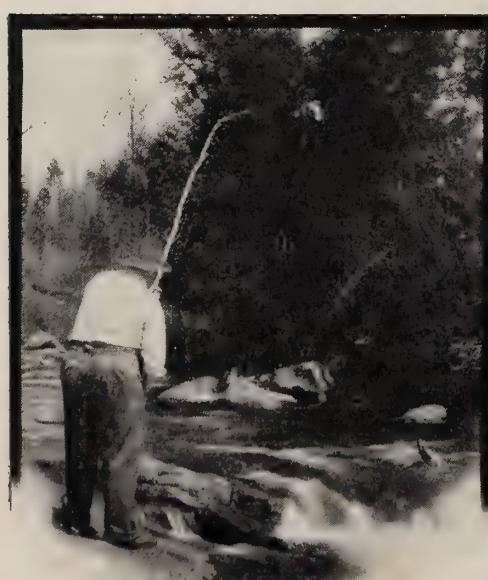
It would be difficult to point out a spot more suited to the requisites of tent life. Here, always at hand, may be found beautiful transparent water, an abundance of fire-wood and an unlimited supply of fish and game.

The streams and lakes will fascinate the disciples of the rod, for here, while being rewarded with a magnificent catch, there are charms for the adventurous tourist, the fisherman and the sportsman. The district may be reached by the Grand Trunk to Bethel, and thence by stage and steamer. The most desirable months in this region for those desiring to camp out are July and August, but the excellent hotel accommodation at Bethel, the facilities for making tours, and the pure atmosphere render the district agreeable during the whole of the holiday season; while the forest solitudes will not fail to captivate the sportsman in the autumn. Though this section of the country, from its formation, must be regarded as essentially a paradise of the lovers of sport, it is none the less attractive to those in search of the beautiful in nature.

The six Rangeley Lakes are known severally as Oquossoc, Cupsuptic, Moosecumaguntic, Molechunkamunk, Welokennebachook, and Umbagog, and the authenticated records of brook trout captured in these waters are alone sufficient to commend them

to the notice of the angler. Within comparatively only a short distance from the center of civilization, the adventurous tourist or sportsman finds himself wandering among verdure-clad hills and trackless forests, whose only inhabitants are bears and deer and the smaller children of the forest; or yet again, within the immediate range of rich pasture lands and island-dotted lakes.

Enriched by excellent fishing and hunting grounds, magnificent in its scenic grandeur, and a delightful, health-giving climate the Rangeley Lakes and vicinity will long remain one of the choicest of our fish and game resorts.



On Stoney Brook—Near West Paris, Maine

Among other popular resorts in the mountain region that may be mentioned is Gorham. It nestles in the valley formed by the confluence of the Androscoggin River, the great historic water-way of the Anasagunticooks and Peabody rivers, and is commonly known as "The Gateway to the White Mountains." This region offers many attractions to the fisherman and hunter, as the country roundabout abounds with game, and the waters of the mountain streams offer abundant sport to the lover of rod and reel. Good hotel accommodations may be had here.

Andover, reached via Bryant's Pond or Bethel, is in the heart of the game country. Moose and deer are very plentiful; there is also small game in abundance, and good bass and trout fishing.

Two miles southwesterly of the main line of the Grand Trunk, connected with South Paris by a branch line, lies Norway, a neat and well-built village, the center of a large business, deriving a share of its prosperity from its manufacturing and other interests. It is the center of a magnificent sporting and fishing region. A stage line runs from this point to Harrison, a beautiful village situated near Anonymous Pond and Long Lake, where good fishing may be had, black bass, land-locked salmon, pickerel and brook trout being most plentiful. Good hotel accommodations. Another stage line runs to Waterford and Stoneham, two other points in the heart of the fishing region.

Lake Pennesseewassee, at Norway, is a beautiful sheet of water six miles long. The lake is well stocked with land-locked salmon (averaging three to four pounds) and speckled trout. Good black bass fishing in July and August.

Reliable guides can be obtained at any time. Some of the best bass fishing in Maine is at Sand Pond, another small stretch of water in the vicinity of Norway.

Stoneham is a good deer-hunting ground, and partridge, woodcock, plover and snipe are found in goodly numbers.

## ***Casco Bay***

One of the delights of Casco Bay, that charming body of water off Portland Harbor, is the admirable salt water fishing which may be enjoyed, for here all the finny tribes common to the northern waters do congregate and abound. He who has not enjoyed the sport of landing these denizens of the deep, or a repast from the same, for which perchance the sauce of hunger may be aided by the zest of the sport, or gleaned from the invigorating air which browns the cheek, which increases the lung power, likewise the capacity of the stomach, has missed a treat, the very anticipation of which would induce a visit. The shore dinners he may enjoy here also, where blue-coated crustaceans and the much-derided clam are transformed while you wait into epicurean visions of delight, and the finny products of the sea are served at table, in all their tempting forms, fresh from their briny bed.

Write to any of the Grand Trunk Agencies mentioned in this book for a copy of "Mountains of New England and the Sea," which gives full and complete information regarding this magnificent locality.

# Haunts of Fish and Game.

## SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP FARES FOR HUNTERS

The following are Special Round-Trip Fares for Hunters to some of the principal points on and reached via the Grand Trunk Railway System which are in effect from approximately October 12th to November 6th each year, with return limit of December 4th of year of issue.

TO	FROM			
	Detroit, Mich.	Port Huron, Mich.	Susp. B'dge, N. Y.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Atherley Junction,..... Ontario	7.85	6.75	4.85	5.40
Auburn Mills.....	8.60	7.45	4.90	5.45
Beaverton.....	7.90	6.75	4.50	5.05
Blackwater Junction.....	7.75	6.60	4.05	4.60
Bracebridge.....	8.85	7.70	5.85	6.40
Brechin.....	7.90	6.75	4.70	5.25
Campbellford.....	9.50	8.35	5.80	6.35
Chatham.....	1.40	2.45	5.35	5.70
c Cobalt.....	15.10	14.00	12.10	12.65
Coboconk.....	8.85	7.70	5.15	5.70
Cobourg.....	8.35	7.20	4.65	5.20
Coldwater.....	8.05	6.90	4.90	5.45
Emsdale.....	10.10	8.95	7.10	7.65
Fenelon Falls.....	8.70	7.55	5.00	5.55
Fesserton.....	8.10	6.95	4.95	5.50
Fraserville.....	8.55	7.40	4.85	5.40
Gamebridge.....	7.90	6.70	4.60	5.15
Goderich.....	4.15	3.00	4.60	5.00
Gravenhurst.....	8.55	7.40	5.55	6.10
Haileybury.....	15.25	14.15	12.25	12.80
Halliburton.....	9.90	8.75	6.20	6.75
Hastings.....	9.20	8.80	5.50	6.05
Hoards.....	9.75	8.60	6.05	6.60
Huntsville.....	9.60	8.45	6.60	7.15
Ivanhoe.....	9.95	8.80	6.25	6.90
Kincardine.....	5.30	4.15	5.75	6.15
Kinmount.....	9.30	8.15	5.60	6.50
Lakefield.....	8.85	7.70	5.15	5.70
c Latchford.....	14.85	13.75	11.85	12.40
Lindsay.....	8.30	7.15	4.60	5.15
Liskeard.....	15.40	14.30	12.40	12.95
Lorneville Junction.....	7.90	6.75	4.45	5.00
Madoc.....	10.20	9.05	6.50	7.05
Manilla Junction.....	7.90	6.75	4.20	4.75
Midland.....	8.30	7.15	5.30	5.80
Moira Lake.....	10.10	8.95	6.40	6.95
c Moose Lake.....	12.85	11.75	9.85	10.40
Muskoka Wharf.....	8.60	7.45	5.65	6.15
Myrtle.....	7.40	6.25	3.70	4.25
Nassau Mills.....	8.65	7.50	4.95	5.50
Nipissing Junction.....	11.90	10.75	8.90	9.45
North Bay.....	12.00	10.90	9.00	9.55
c North River.....	12.50	11.40	9.50	10.05
Novar.....	9.90	8.75	6.90	7.45
Orillia.....	7.85	6.75	4.85	5.40
Penetang.....	8.30	7.15	5.30	5.80
Peterboro.....	8.55	7.40	4.85	5.40
Port Dover.....	4.90	3.75	2.10	2.45
Port Perry.....	7.65	6.50	3.95	4.50
Port Rowan.....	5.20	4.05	2.70	3.05
Raven Lake.....	8.60	7.45	4.90	5.45
Reaboro.....	8.45	7.15	4.85	5.40
c Rib Lake.....	14.55	13.45	11.55	12.10
Sarnia Tunnel.....	1.30	.15	5.45	5.75
Scotia Junction.....	10.05	8.90	7.05	7.60
Seagrave.....	7.85	6.70	4.15	4.70
Southampton.....	6.55	5.40	5.75	6.30
South River.....	10.90	9.75	7.90	8.45
Stirling.....	9.95	8.80	6.25	6.80
Stoney Creek.....	5.55	4.40	1.25	1.80
Stouffville Junction.....	7.10	5.95	3.40	3.95
Sturgeon Bay.....	8.20	7.15	5.05	5.60
Sunderland.....	7.80	6.65	4.10	4.65
Sundridge.....	10.70	9.55	7.70	8.25
Sutton.....	7.85	6.70	4.15	4.70
c Temagami.....	14.20	13.10	11.20	11.75
c Trout Mills.....	12.10	11.00	9.10	9.65
Utterson.....	9.25	8.10	6.25	6.80
Uxbridge.....	7.40	6.30	3.75	4.30
Victoria Harbor.....	8.30	7.15	5.15	5.70
Victoria Road.....	8.55	7.40	4.85	5.40
Washago.....	8.15	7.00	5.15	5.70
Waubaushene.....	8.15	7.00	5.00	5.55
West Huntingdon.....	9.95	8.80	6.25	6.80
Wiarton.....	6.75	5.75	5.70	6.25
Windsor.....	.10	1.25	6.75	7.00
Woodville.....	7.90	6.75	4.40	4.95
Brownville Junction,..... Maine	20.80	20.80	19.15	19.15
Greenville Junction.....	19.80	19.80	18.15	18.15
Holeb.....	19.20	18.45	16.85	16.85
Jackman.....	19.60	18.85	17.25	17.25
Lowelltown.....	18.85	18.10	16.50	16.50
Moosehead.....	19.80	19.70	18.10	18.10
Aroostook Junction,..... N. B.	25.75	25.75	23.15	23.15
" Via Riv. du Loup	"	"	22.60	22.60
Edmundston.....	B 25.20	B 24.80	B 20.85	B 20.85
Fredericton.....	A 24.70	A 24.60	A 22.25	A 22.25
McAdam Junction.....	22.90	22.90	21.55	21.55
New Castle.....	A 24.00	A 23.90	A 21.55	A 21.55
Perth Junction.....	25.60	25.60	23.00	23.00
Plaster Rock.....	26.40	26.40	23.80	23.80
Rolling Dam.....	25.00	25.00	21.55	21.55
St. Stephen.....	25.00	25.00	21.55	21.55
Woodstock.....	24.50	24.50	21.50	21.50

A—Via Montreal & I.C.R. B—Via Montreal, I.C.R. & Tem. Ry. c—Via North Bay & T. & N.O. Ry.  
Fares subject to change.

The Game Laws Herein Given are Subject to Change without Notice

## **Abstract of Michigan Fish and Game Laws**

### **HUNTING. — OPEN SEASON**

**Deer.** — November 10th to November 30th, both days inclusive. Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person. Unlawful to kill on Bois Blanc Island until 1918 or in Arenac, Bay, Benzie, Cheboygan, Emmet and Leelanau counties until 1912. No person may hunt, kill or capture any deer when it is in the red coat, or any fawn in the spotted coat. No person may kill or capture any deer while it is in the water. Dogs not allowed. Non-resident license, \$25. Resident hunter's license, \$1.50. The state game and fish warden may issue permit to non-resident licensed hunter to take one deer out of the State when fully satisfied such deer was lawfully killed.

**Moose, Elk and Caribou.** — Protected until 1913.

**Squirrel.** — October 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive.

**Beaver.** — Protected until 1913.

**Bear, Otter, Fisher, Martin, Fox, Mink or Raccoon.** — November 1st to March 31st, both days inclusive.

**Muskrat.** — November 1st to April 15th following year, both days inclusive.

**Pigeons.** — Unlawful to kill mourning doves and Antwerp or homing pigeons.

**Prairie Chickens.** — Unlawful to kill at any time.

**Quail.** — Protected until 1914.

**Woodcock.** — September 1st to January 1st, both days inclusive.

**Partridge.** — Lower Peninsula, October 15th to November 30th, inclusive; Upper Peninsula, October 1st to November 30th, inclusive. Unlawful to kill more than twelve in one day. Unlawful to have more than 50 in possession. European Partridge protected until 1912.

**Ducks, Geese and Wild Water Fowls.** — September 1st to January 1st, both days inclusive. Lawful to hunt certain water fowl from March 2d to April 25th, inclusive. Unlawful to kill more than twenty-five in any one day.

**Insectivorous Birds.** — May not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except blackbirds, English sparrows and crows.

### **FISHING. — OPEN SEASON**

**Speckled Trout, Land-Locked Salmon, Grayling or California, Loch Leven and Steelhead Trout.** — May 1st to August 31st, both days inclusive. Minimum size seven inches. Unlawful to sell brook trout or grayling, large or small-mouthed black bass, strawberry, calico or white bass. Unlawful to take from stocked streams for four years after stocking.

**Small-Mouthed Black Bass, Big-Mouthed Black Bass, Silver, Calico, White or Strawberry Bass.** — Open season June 16th to January 31st, both days inclusive. Small-mouthed black bass or big-mouthed black bass unlawful to take under ten inches in length, or to take more than ten in one day, or have more than ten in possession at any one time. Strawberry bass, white bass, silver or calico bass, unlawful to take under seven inches in length. Unlawful to take more than twenty in one day, or have more than twenty in possession at any one time.

## **Abstract of Ontario Fish and Game Laws**

### **HUNTING. — OPEN SEASON**

**LICENSE.** — Non-residents may not hunt any bird or animal without a license, and such license must have endorsed on it the signature of the person to whom it is granted. Such license is for one season only, and the fee is \$50 to hunt deer, moose, caribou and all other kinds of game in season. For hunting ducks and all other small game the fee is \$25. License may be secured on application to the Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario.

**Deer.** — November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one deer may be taken in one season by one person.

**Moose, Reindeer or Caribou.** — November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive. In some of the Northern Districts of Ontario, including the Temiskaming, Temagami and other localities, the open season has been extended, and shall be from October 16th to November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one moose, reindeer, or caribou may be taken in one season by one person. No cow moose, or young moose, reindeer or caribou under the age of one year can be killed. No elk or wapiti shall be hunted, taken or killed at any time in Ontario. No person may transport, or have in possession for that purpose during the closed season therefor, any wild deer, moose, reindeer, or caribou, or head, raw skin or other part thereof, unless accompanied by affidavit that same was taken during the open season. Deer, moose, reindeer or caribou may not be carried or transported unless a license shipping coupon is attached.

**Ducks.** — September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

**Geese and Swans.** — September 15th to April 15th in the following year, both days inclusive.

**Grouse.** — October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

## *Haunts of Fish and Game.*

**Hares.**—October 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive.

**Partridge.**—October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

**Capercaillie.**—May not be taken or killed before September 15th, 1915.

**Pheasants.**—Cock birds only, from October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive. Hen pheasants protected until October 15th, 1913.

**Plover.**—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

**Prairie Fowl.**—October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

**Quail.**—November 15th to December 1st, both days inclusive.

**Rail.**—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

**Wild Turkeys.**—November 15th to December 1st, both days inclusive.

**Snipe.**—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

**Woodcock.**—October 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive.

**Insectivorous Birds.**—May not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except hawks, crows, blackbirds and English sparrows.

**Squirrels (Black and Gray).**—November 15th to December 1st, both days inclusive.

**Beaver and Otter.**—May not be taken or killed before the first day of November, 1915.

### **FISHING. — OPEN SEASON**

**Bass.**—June 16th to April 14th following year (vicinity of Point Pelee, July 16th to May 24th, following year), both days inclusive. Under ten inches must be returned to the water uninjured. Not more than eight may be caught in any one day by any person.

**Salmon Trout.**—December 1st to October 31st following year, both days inclusive.

**Lake Trout and Gray Trout.**—December 1st to October 31st. All lake trout under two pounds must be returned to the water unharmed.

**Maskinonge.**—June 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive. Only four may be taken in one day by any person. Under twenty-four inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

**Pickerel (Dore).**—May 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive. Only twelve pickerel (dore) may be caught in one day by one person, and all under fifteen inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

**Brook Trout.**—May 1st to September 14th, both days inclusive. This open season also applies to river trout and speckled trout. Thirty only may be caught in one day by any person. Under six inches must be returned to the water. Not more than ten pounds may be taken in one day, though the number may be less than thirty.

**Whitefish.**—December 1st to October 31st following year, both days inclusive. Under two pounds may not be caught.

### **FISHING NOTICE**

Any non-resident of the Province of Ontario desiring to angle in the waters of the Province must first obtain an angling permit, the fee for which shall be \$2.00, said permits to be good for a period of three months and must be produced by the person angling when required to do so by the Overseer or other official authority. When remaining on their own boats and not temporarily residing at hotels or boarding houses, or living in their own cottages, the fee is \$5.00. The holder of such permit shall be entitled to take with him, when leaving the Province, the lawful catch of two days' fishing, when the coupon accompanying the permit is attached to the receptacle containing the fish, otherwise the fish will be liable to confiscation.

Permits may be obtained from officers of Game and Fisheries or from the Department, Legislative Building, Toronto, Ont. Persons acting as guides for hunting or fishing parties must take out licenses.

## **Abstract of Quebec Fish and Game Laws**

### **HUNTING. — OPEN SEASON**

**Caribou.**—September 1st to January 31st following year, both days inclusive. Only two caribou may be taken in one season by one person. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time, fawns or any young up to the age of one year.

**Deer and Moose.**—September 1st to December 31st, both days inclusive. Only one moose and two deer may be taken in one season by one person. The open season for deer and moose in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac is from October 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time a cow moose, or fawns or any young up to the age of one year.

**Beaver.**—Protected until November 1st, 1912.

**Mink, Martin, Pekan, Fox and Lynx.**—November 1st to March 31st, both days inclusive.

**Otter.**—Zone 1, November 1st to March 31st, both days inclusive.

**Hare.**—December 1st to January 31st following year, both days inclusive.

**Bear.**—August 20th to June 30th following year, both days inclusive.

**Muskrat.**—April 1st to April 30th, both days inclusive.

**Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Curlew, Tatler and Sandpiper.**—September 1st to January 31st following year, both days inclusive.

**Birch or Spruce Partridge.**—September 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive. It is forbidden to sell, expose for sale, or to have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any birch or swamp partridge before the first day of October, 1912.

**Ducks.**—Sheldrake, loon and grills, widgeon, teal, September 1st to February 28th the following year, both days inclusive.

Non-residents can not hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect. For such license the fee is \$25.00 for the whole season, and is not transferable. Fee for members of incorporated clubs, \$10.00.

### **FISHING.—OPEN SEASON**

**Salmon.**—(Angling) February 2d to August 14th, both days inclusive.

**Salmon Trout.**—December 2d to October 14th following year.

**Ouananiche.**—December 1st to Spetember 29th following year, both days inclusive.

**Speckled Trout.**—May 1st to September 29th, both days inclusive.

**Large Gray Trout.**—December 1st to October 13th following year, both days inclusive.

**Pickerel.**—April 15th to May 14th, both days inclusive. Under 15 inches in length must be returned to the water.

**Pike Perch.**—May 17th to April 13th following year, both days inclusive.

**Bass.**—June 16th to March 30th following year, both days inclusive. Under 9 inches in length must be returned to the water uninjured.

**Maskinonge.**—June 15th to April 13th following year, both days inclusive. Under 24 inches in length must be returned to the water uninjured.

**Whitefish.**—December 2d to November 8th following year, both days inclusive.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can fish in the lakes and rivers under control of the Government of this province, not actually under lease, without previously having obtained a permit to that effect. Such permit is only valid to the person therein indicated.

The fee required is \$10.00 for all non-residents and non-members of any club, or \$5.00 for any non-resident member of a duly incorporated club.

For salmon fishing the fee is \$25.00 for all non-residents, whether members or non-members of a club leasing a salmon river or part thereof.

## ***Abstract of New Hampshire Fish and Game Laws***

### **HUNTING.—OPEN SEASON**

**Moose, Caribou and Elk.**—Protected, no open season.

**Deer.**—October 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive, and then only in county of Coös. Carroll and Grafton counties, November 1st to December 14th, both days inclusive. Sullivan, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Belknap, Stafford and Rockingham, December 1st to December 14th, both days inclusive. Use of rifles permitted in the first five counties named; in the last five named counties use of shotguns only, loaded with single ball or loose buckshot allowed. Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person. Hunting with dogs not allowed.

**Sable, Otter or Fisher.**—October 15th to February 28th following year, both days inclusive.

**Beaver.**—No open season.

**Gray Squirrel.**—Protected at all times until October 1st, 1913.

**Raccoon.**—October 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

**Hare and Rabbits.**—October 1st to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

**Wood or Summer Duck, Killdeer, Plover or Bartrams and Sandpipers.**—Commonly called Upland Plover, protected until October 1st, 1912.

**Ducks and Yellow Legs.**—October 1st to January 30th (in Rockingham county, July 15th to January 30th), both days inclusive.

**Woodcock, Ruffled Grouse or Partridge, Quail or Wilson Snipe.**—October 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive.

**Insectivorous Birds.**—Must not be caught, killed or sold, except English sparrows, crows and hawks.

It is unlawful to ship certain game animals and birds out of the State.

Non-residents of New Hampshire and aliens shall not, at any time, engage in hunting or pursuing any wild animal, wild fowl or bird within the limits of the State without first having procured of the Fish and Game Commissioners a license for which a fee of \$10.00 shall be exacted; fee for residents of the State, \$1.00; and no license shall be valid unless the signature of the person to whom it is issued is thereon.

Coupons attached to license permit the shipping of two deer, and taking, open to view, ten game birds.

### **FISHING.—OPEN SEASON**

**Lake Trout, Land-Locked! Salmon, Whitefish, Shad and Blue Fins.**—January 1st to September 14th, both days inclusive. Two first named in Lake Winnepesaukee, Pangus and Lake Winnisquam, January 1st to June 30th; and Newfound Lake, May 1st to September 15th, both days inclusive.

## *Haunts of Fish and Game.*

**Brook or Speckled Trout.**—April 1st to July 30th, both days inclusive; except that in Lake Sunapee and in the lakes and ponds of Coös, Grafton and Carroll counties they may be taken in August, and in the three counties named during the first fourteen days of September, in ponds only, but not during the month of April. Limit, ten pounds any one day. Minimum length, from brooks, five inches. Special acts for length in certain ponds.

**Black Bass.**—July 1st to April 30th following year, both days inclusive. In Sunapee Lake may be taken with fly from June 9th to July 1st.

In Lake Sunapee pickerel may be taken at any time; in Winnepesaukee, Winnisquam, Asquam and Wentworth, June 1st to March 31st.

**Pickerel, Pike and Grayling.**—June 1st to January 14th following year, both days inclusive.

## *Abstract of Maine Fish and Game Laws*

**In Effect July 1st, 1911. (Subject to Change.)**

### **HUNTING.—OPEN SEASON**

**Caribou.**—Protected until October 15th, 1917.

**Moose.**—October 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time a cow or calf moose; the latter are considered calves until they are at least one year old and have at least two prongs or tines at least three inches long to each of their horns. Only one bull moose to be taken in any one season by any one person. Dogs not allowed.

**Deer.**—October 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive. Only two deer to be taken in any one season by any one person. Any person lawfully killing a deer in open season shall have a reasonable time in which to transport same to his home and may have the same in possession at his home in close season. Dogs not allowed.

For instance, in Waldo county open season on deer is from November 15th to December 15th, and in the counties of Kennebec, Lincoln, Knox, Cumberland, Sagadahoc and York, November is the only open month on deer, and but one deer can be killed by one person in either of these counties, and in Androscoggin county October is the only open month. Can not use shot-guns in hunting deer in York county. No open season on deer in York, Kittery or Wells, in York county, or in Bath, West Bath or Phippsburg, in Sagadahoc county, or in Camden, Hope or Rockport, in Knox county.

On the Island of Mt. Desert, in Hancock county, the open season on deer is from November 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Swan Island, no deer hunting until October 1st, 1914.

No deer can be hunted or killed in Isle au Haut, at any time, or on Cross Island or Scotch Island.

Non-residents must take out a license in order to hunt any wild game, or partridge, ducks, woodcock or other birds. License fee prior to October, for all birds and wild animals in their respective seasons, \$5.00; after October 1st, \$15.00. A person having paid a license fee of \$5.00 prior to October 1st may procure one to hunt moose, deer, birds and other wild animals, in their respective open seasons after October 1st, for \$10.00.

A person having paid the license fee may take with him out of the state ten ducks, ten partridges and ten woodcock by having them tagged with the coupon detached from his license.

An unnaturalized foreign born resident of Maine who did not live in the state for two years continuously, prior to May 1st, 1907, and who is not a tax payer upon real or personal property within the state, must take out a license in order to hunt anything. License fee is \$15.00.

A resident of Maine who has lawfully in his possession six partridges, may purchase a tag which will permit him to take these birds out of the state.

He can not send them—he must accompany them.

He can also purchase a tag which will permit him to take out of the state ten woodcock which he has lawfully in his possession, and he can also purchase a tag which will permit him to take out of the state ten ducks, which he has lawfully in his possession. Price of these tags—\$5.00 for each pair of birds.

Non-residents must be accompanied by a registered guide during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, when camping and kindling fires on wild lands, if on a hunting or fishing trip.

**Transportation.**—Moose and deer transported by non-residents must be open to view and have attached thereto the proper coupon detached from non-resident hunting license.

**Ducks.**—September, October, November and December of each year. Open season on ducks in Lincoln county—September, October, November, December and January. Open season on golden eye or whistler in Hancock county, November, December, January, February and March.

Close time on wood duck, except in Oxford county, in which county open season on said ducks shall be during September, October, November and December.

Open season on eider ducks in the state from October 1st to February 1st following.

**Quail.**—Perpetual close time.

Open season on plover, snipe and sandpipers, August, September, October and November.

Open season on partridge and woodcock, September 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive.

No person shall kill in any one day or have in his possession more than five partridge (ruffed grouse), nor more than ten woodcock, nor more than fifteen ducks or plover or snipe; the number of sandpipers, however, which may be taken or had in possession in one day shall not exceed seventy.

The laws for the transportation of deer and moose apply to game birds.

No game birds can be bought or sold at any time by any person.

Sunday is a close time on protected game and birds.

Game or birds can not be sold or given away to be taken out of the state.

**Insectivorous Birds.**—Killing, at all times forbidden, with the exception of crows, hawks, owls and English sparrows.

**Mink, Sable, Fisher and Otter.**—Open season October 20th to April 1st following.

**Muskrat.**—Open season October 20th to May 15th following. Unlawful to trap at any time within ten feet of a muskrat house.

**Beaver.**—Close time on these animals all the time except when an open season is declared for a brief time by the Commissioners, who are authorized, upon complaint of land owners of actual damage, to declare an open season upon such land for a sufficient length of time to remove the beaver which are doing damage. During such open season any licensed trapper can trap beaver on such land, but can not trap within ten feet of a beaver house. Notice of such open season will be published in a newspaper in the county where the land is located in advance of the open season.

**Wild Hares or Rabbits.**—Open season September 1st to April 1st.

**Black Squirrels.**—Protected at all times.

**Gray Squirrels.**—Open season September 1st to November 1st, but it is unlawful to hunt them at any time, however, within the limits of any city, village, private or public park or water district or at any time in the town of Fryeburg, Oxford county.

## USE OF NOISELESS FIREARMS OR SILENCERS PROHIBITED

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, use, or have in his possession, any gun, pistol or other firearm, fitted or contrived with any device for deadening the sound of explosion. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit such firearm or firearms and the device or silencer, and shall further be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100.00, or to imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Use of motor boats and launches prohibited in hunting water fowl in the inland waters of Maine.

No boat other than a rowboat or sailboat can be used in hunting water fowls in the inland waters of Maine.

## FISHING.—OPEN SEASON

**Land-Locked Salmon, Trout and Togue.**—From the time the ice is out of the pond, lake or river until September 30th, except on St. Croix River and the waters in Kennebec county, in which the open season ends on September 15th, except fly fishing is permitted in Great Pond and Long Pond of the Belgrade Chain to October 1st, for salmon, trout and togue, and except Long Pond and Sebago Lake, where the open season is from April 1st to October 1st.

**White Perch.**—July 1st to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

**NOTE.**—There is no general close time in Maine on black bass, pickerel, horn-pouts, suckers, chubs, eels, yellow perch, cusk or whitefish, except they shall not be fished for in closed waters.

It is unlawful to take, fish for, catch or kill any blue-backed trout in any waters in Maine.

**Length of Fish Which May Be Taken.**—Trout, five inches; land-locked salmon, twelve inches; white perch, six inches; black bass, ten inches.

No trout, togue, land-locked salmon, white perch or black bass can be sold or bought at any time by any person.

Unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill, or have in possession in any one day more than fifteen pounds of land-locked salmon, trout, togue, or white perch, unless an individual fish taken exceeds fifteen pounds in weight, or more than forty fish, in all.

**Note.**—The above is the *general* law of the state relating to fishing. There are many private and special laws regarding fishing other than the general law. As these are frequently changed, consult revised edition of the inland fish and game laws compiled by the Commissioners.

## CLUB VISITORS' SHOOTING AND FISHING OUTFITS

### DOMINION OF CANADA

Any organized Shooting or Fishing Club, which has duly obtained shooting or fishing privileges in any province in Canada, may deposit with the Department of Customs at Ottawa, a guarantee, as security for the due exportation or payment of duty on the sporting outfits brought into Canada temporarily, for their own use, and not for gain or hire, by members of the club resident outside of Canada.

## Haunts of Fish and Game.

A special Ticket of Membership, signed by the Secretary of the Club, and dated within one year from the time of its presentation to the Customs Officer, may be accepted by such officer as evidence that the person presenting the ticket is a visiting member of such club, resident outside of Canada.

Visiting members (non-resident in Canada) of any Shooting or Fishing Club which has deposited a guarantee approved by the Minister of Customs, as provided, may bring with them such guns, fishing rods and sporting outfit as they require for their own use and not for gain or hire, conditional on exportation within ninety days from time of entrance, upon depositing a Ticket of Membership signed as before mentioned, and furnishing to the Customs Officer at the Port of Entry in Canada a report (in duplicate) signed by him, and containing a description of the articles comprised in his outfit, and giving the value thereof: Provided, however, that *duty shall be paid on ammunitions and provisions brought in with such outfit.*

### **CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS**

Persons visiting Canada for a limited time for pleasure may bring with them such guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, kodaks, bicycles, etc., as they may require for their own use upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at port of entry depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty, subject to a refund of this amount if the articles are exported within six months, or they may be forwarded in bond to any point in Canada where a Customs Officer is stationed, where the same regulations as above must be complied with. For the convenience of our patrons, arrangements have been made for the location of a Customs Officer at Muskoka Wharf, in the Muskoka Lakes District, for the examination and passing of incoming baggage.

### **BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENTS**

**Sportsmen.**—For sportsmen and campers, singly or in parties, hunting or fishing expeditions, one hundred and fifty (150) pounds of baggage and camping outfits will be checked free of charge on each full ticket, and seventy-five (75) pounds on each half ticket, provided it consists of wearing apparel, sportsmen's and campers' outfits, such as tents, small bundles of bedding, camp utensils and provisions in small quantities, packed in proper receptacles, such as boxes with handles, or trunks, so that they can be checked, piled or handled as ordinary baggage.

Furniture, barrels, bags of flour, or like bulky articles of that nature, will not be checked as baggage, but must be sent by express or freight.

On the return journey, a game or fish catch of fifty (50) pounds weight, not in conflict with existing laws, may be included in the free "allowance."

Guns in wooden, canvas or leather cases may be taken into passenger cars, but if not protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car at owner's risk. Canoes, skiffs and rowboats not exceeding 18 feet in length, when accompanied by sportsmen or campers, will be taken in the baggage car at a nominal charge. Campers' outfits, etc., carried only at owner's risk.

The foregoing arrangements apply to a limited district in Canada, including Algonquin National Park and certain other points north of Toronto.

### **DOGS**

The charge for the transportation of each dog on the Grand Trunk Railway System, east of Detroit and Port Huron, when accompanied by the owner and provided with collar and chain, is the same as for 100 pounds excess baggage, with a minimum charge of 25 cents.

When presented for transportation, properly crated or boxed, accompanied by the owner, dogs will be checked through at regular excess baggage rate for gross weight; minimum weight to be 100 pounds, with a minimum charge of 25 cents. All dogs will be carried at owner's risk.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

Handsome descriptive matter, profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, has been issued by the Grand Trunk for each district separately. The names of the publications are as follows:—Muskoka Lakes Folder, Lake of Bays Folder, 'Mong the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, Kawartha Lakes Folder, Temagami, Hay Fever, Charming Summer Resorts on Lake Huron, Lake Nipissing and the French River, Orillia and Lake Couchiching, Mountains of New England and the Sea, Trains 3 and 4, Across Niagara's Gorge, St. Anne de Bellevue, Mt. Clemens, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, Vistas, Cobalt, Algonquin National Park, "What Shall a Boy Do With His Vacation?"

These publications are sent free upon application to any of the agents whose names appear on the following page.

# MAP OF LAKE NIPPING DISTRICT and TEMAGAMI REGION ONTARIO

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**





## Grand Trunk Agencies

<b>Alexandria Bay, N.Y.</b>	<b>CORNWALL BROS.</b> , Ticket Agents.
<b>Battle Creek, Mich.</b>	L. J. BUSH, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Bay City, Mich.</b>	F. C. WHERRETT, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Boston, Mass.</b>	E. H. BOYNONT, New England Pass. Agt., 256 Washington St.
" "	J. M. SHEA, Travelling Pass. Agent, 256 Washington St.
<b>Rockville, Ont.</b>	J. H. FULFORD, Ticket Agent.
<b>Buffalo, N.Y.</b>	H. M. MORGAN, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, 285 Main St. (Ellicott Square Building.)
<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>	C. G. ORTTENBURGER, City Pass. & Ticket Agt., 301 South Clark St., cor. Jackson Boulevard.
" "	Franks Ticket and Tourist Co., 121 South Clark St.
" "	F. E. SCOTT, Ticket Agt., Auditorium Annex, cor. Michigan Ave. and Congress St.
" "	O. C. BRYANT, Trav. Pass. Agt., Room 917, Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.
" "	M. J. CORCORAN, Trav. Pass. Agent, Room 917, Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.
" "	FRANK PARMELEE CO., Ticket Agents, Palmer House.
<b>Cortland, N.Y.</b>	D. P. DREWERY, Travelling Passenger Agent, 6 Burgess Blk.
" "	R. BUSHBY, Passenger Agent, 6 Burgess Block.
<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>	F. W. HOPPER, Travelling Pass. Agt., 118 Woodward Ave.
" "	GEO. W. WATSON, City P. & T. Agt., 118 Woodward Ave.
<b>Flint, Mich.</b>	V. A. BOVEE, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Fort William, Ont.</b>	RAY STREET & CO., Ticket Agents.
<b>Grand Rapids, Mich.</b>	C. A. JUSTIN, City Pass. and Tkt. Agt, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Hamilton, Ont.</b>	C. E. MORGAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt, 11 James St., North.
<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>	GAY W. NORMAN, Trav. Passenger Agt., 327 Sheildley Bldg.
<b>Kingston, Ont.</b>	J. P. HANLEY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
<b>Lansing, Mich.</b>	C. N. HARWOOD, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Lewiston, Me.</b>	F. P. CHANDLER, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>London, Ont.</b>	R. E. RUSE, City Passenger & Ticket Agent, cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts.
<b>Los Angeles, Cal.</b>	W. H. BULLEN, Pacific Coast Agent, 302 Wilcox Building.
<b>Milwaukee, Wis.</b>	CROSBY TRANS. CO., 396 East Water Street.
<b>Minneapolis, Minn.</b>	W. J. GILKERSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., 713 Metrop. Life Bldg.
<b>Montreal, Que.</b>	J. QUINLAN, District Passenger Agt., Bonaventure Station.
" "	R. MCC. SMITH, Special Passenger Agent.
" "	W. S. MILLER, Trav. Passenger Agt., Bonaventure Station.
" "	M. O. DAFOE, Trav. Passenger Agt., Bonaventure Station.
" "	W. H. CLANCY, City Pass. and Ticket Agt., 130 St. James St.
<b>Mt. Clemens, Mich.</b>	CASPER CZIZEK, City Pass. and Tkt. Agt., 12 S. Gratiot Ave.
<b>New York, N.Y.</b>	F. P. DWYER, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., Railway Exchange, 290 Broadway.
<b>Niagara Falls, N.Y.</b>	D. ISAACS, Ticket Agent, Prospect House.
" "	W. J. HAMILTON, Ticket Agent, No. 1 Falls St.
<b>Ogdensburg, N.Y.</b>	GEO. S. MEAGHER, Ticket Agent, 55 State St.
<b>Ottawa, Ont.</b>	PERCY M. BUTTLER, C. P. & T.A., Russell House Blk., Sparks and Elgin Streets.
<b>Peterboro, Ont.</b>	B. A. ROSE, Acting City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
<b>Pittsburg, Pa.</b>	W. ROBINSON, Trav. Passenger Agent, 506 Park Building.
<b>Port Huron, Mich.</b>	F. H. POTTER, Ticket Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Portland, Me.</b>	C. E. TENNY, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Quebec, Que.</b>	GEO. H. STOTT, City Pass. & Tkt. Agent, cor. Ste. Anne and DuFort Sts. and Ferry Landing, Dalhousie St.
<b>Saginaw, Mich.</b>	HUGH E. QUICK, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>San Francisco, Cal.</b>	F. H. LORD, Agent, 399 Monadnock Bldg.
<b>Seattle, Wash.</b>	J. H. BURGIS, General Agt. Passenger Dept., First Ave. and Yesler Way.
" "	J. H. GOODIER, City Pass. and Ticket Agt., First Ave. and Yesler Way.
<b>Sherbrooke, Que.</b>	C. H. FOSS, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, 2 Wellington St.
<b>South Bend, Ind.</b>	C. A. McNUTT, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
<b>Toronto, Ont.</b>	A. E. DUFF, District Passenger Agent, Union Station.
" "	C. S. PROCTOR, Travelling Passenger Agent, Union Station.
" "	C. E. JENNEY, Travelling Passenger Agent, Union Station.
" "	C. E. HORNING, C. P. & T. A., N.W. cor. King and Yonge Sts.
<b>Vancouver, B.C.</b>	H. G. SMITH, City Passenger and Tkt. Agt., 527 Granville St.
<b>Victoria, B.C.</b>	W. E. DUPEROV, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
<b>Winnipeg, Man.</b>	W. J. QUINLAN, Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept., 260 Portage Ave.

### European Traffic Department

<b>F. C. Salter</b> , European Traffic Manager, 17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S. W., Eng.
<b>Antwerp, Belgium</b> ....P. A. CLEWS, Acting Gen'l Agent, 19-21 Canal des Brasseurs.
<b>Birmingham, Eng.</b> ....MORISON POLLEXFEN & BLAIR, No. 6 Victoria Square.
<b>Genoa, Italy</b> .....A. VALOTTA, Agent, Via St. Lorenzo II.
<b>Glasgow, Scotland</b> ....J. M. WALKER, General Agent, 75 Union St.
<b>Liverpool, Eng.</b> .....WM. CUTHBERTSON, General Assistant, 20 Water Street.
<b>London, S.W., Eng.</b> ....F. G. ENGLISH, General Agent, 17-19 Cockspur Street.
<b>London, E. C., Eng.</b> ....F. G. ENGLISH, Gen. Agt., 44, 45 and 46 Leadenhall St.
<b>Paris, France</b> .....PITT & SCOTT, Ticket Agents, 47 Rue Cambon.
<b>Sheffield, Eng.</b> .....J. W. DAWSON, Agent, No. 7 Haymarket.

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Asst. Pass'r Traf. Mgr.,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

**J. D. McDONALD,**  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# HAUNTS OF FISH & GAME



ISSUED BY THE PASSENGER DEPARTMENT  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM